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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 977



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INTERNATIONAL

ARTICLE DECRIES RESURGENCE OF EUROPEAN NEOFASCISM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov under "From the Ideological Front" rubric: "The Rightwing Peril"--names in parentheses as transliterated]

[Text] We are lulled by being told that it is only a tribute to a frivolous fashion: A letter which Hitler wrote 6 days before killing himself is sold at a New York auction for \$50,000; Hitler's book "Mein Kampf" is endlessly reprinted in all NATO countries; films about Hitler and his subordinates are shown again and again in cinemas and on television. The Paris newspaper LE MONDE printed the following advertisement devoted to a book published by U.S. writer John Toland entitled "Adolf Hitler": "No! You don't know everything! 7 years of research; 250 interviews; hundreds of incredible revelations! The whole press is talking about this book. 2 million copies already sold world-wide. Buy this book in your nearest bookstore."

"This Trade Provides an Income," is the title of an article in another Paris newspaper, LE MATIN, which stated that SS daggers, insignia and belt buckles are being sold and resold at a big profit--collectors are acquiring them eagerly. But it is only for the sake of fashion? One purchaser told a newspaper correspondent: "I admire the SS."

But they are not only trading in Nazi souvenirs. Shirts bearing the legend "Burn Jews in Your Stove" have gone on sale. The little magazine ALARME is sold openly for just Fr2 and in it you can read: "When will we be able to avenge our heroic elder brothers, the SS men"?

This and still more overt tolerance for the propaganda of fascism is now apparent everywhere in the West. Everywhere you hear the same thing: What can you do, we have freedom of speech and free trade in our country. You might think people had forgotten how Hitler used this freedom when he was advancing to power! But in talking to those who defend the freedom of propaganda for Nazi ideas, you have only to mention this to hear immediately in reply: "What do you mean--it will never happen again. Only a handful of halfwits now fall for fascist ideas."

Oh, really? How then can we explain the fact that in the United States, for instance, about 1,000 extreme rightwing and profascist organizations are now operating? That in the FRG their number has risen from 600 to over 1,000 in just 12 months? That in Britain the Pro-fascist National Front is active? That neofascist organizations are operating increasingly openly in Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Scandinavia and Japan?

And you may be sure that these organizations by no means confine themselves to collecting SS insignia. In the FRG matters again are reaching the point of terrorist actions, including attacks on arms depots. In Italy several very dangerous fascist plots aimed at seizing state power have been discovered one after another. In Britain fascists literally terrorize "colored" citizens from the Commonwealth countries.

In West Berlin, according to Manfred (Kitlaus), a police official there, in the first 6 months of 1979 some 127 crimes committed by "extreme right-wingers" were recorded as against 35 during the same period last year. Mayor Wolfgang Lueder, chairman of the West Berlin Free Democratic Party organization, has stated that the actions of the "extreme rightwingers" are becoming increasingly shameless. "This camp," he said, "has obviously decided that the time has come to turn from writing and speaking to deeds."

Even in a country like France which takes pride in its democratic traditions fascist organizations operating shamelessly and sometimes brutally have arisen in recent years. Here are a few recent instances which have aroused the French public's legitimate indignation.

In the city of Caen fascists kidnaped (Annik Shapelyer), a trade union employee, tortured her and carved a swastika on her breast; in Vaulx-en-Velin (Rhône department) a monument in memory of heroes of the anti-Hitlerite resistance--(Manushyan) and his 22 fellow-fighters--was desecrated; a detachment of fascist broke into a post office on Saint-Romain Street in Paris, wrecked wholesale havoc there and daubed the walls with the slogans: "Hitler was right"; in Bordeaux fascists opened submachinegun fire on a store belonging to the chairman of the League of Against Antisemitism; 15 synagogues and 12 cemeteries have been attacked. The following figure also makes you think: Since 1971 fascists in France have killed 73 immigrant workers.

Of course, we should not overestimate the powers and opportunities of the present-day "extreme rightwingers" as the Western press usually calls them. But it would be wrong not to note that in the present situation of economic crisis and constantly growing political instability in the West, the covert patrons of these extremists are preparing them surreptitiously for far-reaching actions in the event of any emergency situation.

It is notable that the neofascist groupings' activity is being coordinated increasingly openly on an international scale. Even quite recently this coordination was being implemented only deep underground. The so-called

"Black International" founded back in 1950 at an illegal assemblage in Rome operated secretly. But since April last year these assemblages have been held openly.

The preparation for the elections to the "European Parliament" served as the pretext for this. On 21 April 1978--in Rome again--at a conference of representatives of the "extreme rightwing forces" of Italy, France and Spain, an international association, "the rightwing forces of Europe," was officially created which Almirante, the leader of the Italian neofascists, called "the first nucleus of a far broader political association." Following this, scheduled rallies of neofascists held by way of preparation for the elections took place in Marseille, Lyon and finally in Paris--in the Mutualite Hall. On each occasion progressive organizations protested resolutely against the holding of these assemblages but the authorities invariably allowed them and they took place under police guard.

The "European rightwing forces" were given the opportunity to take part in elections together with the democratic parties. In the majority of countries where elections were held--in particular France, the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands--they suffered crushing defeat. But in Italy the neofascist "Italian social movement" headed by this same Almirante collected 5.4 per cent of votes and obtained 4 seats in the "European Parliament."

Indeed, their failures in the elections did not greatly discourage the "European rightwingers": they went into the elections knowing in advance that they would not achieve great successes but it was important for them to gain legal positions on the political scene--and this they did achieve.

Now that the "extreme rightwingers" have acquired this perfectly legal status, they have launched the most extensive political activity. The most far-sighted of this circle's figures are verbally disowning spiritual kinship with Hitlerism which compromises them and pretending that they are birds of a totally different feather. The "new rightwingers" make themselves out to be critically minded independent politicians of a revolutionary nature. A new term--"constructive revolution"--has even been invented.

But what "revolution" do they have in mind? When you familiarize yourself with their writings and speeches you can see clearly the most complete similarity with the action program of Hitler who expatiated on national socialism!

In this connection the discussion over the "new rightwingers'" policy statements which has now been launched in France is of great interest.

"How rapidly political landscapes change"! the journal LE POINT wrote. Then it noted that immediately after the "European elections" which ended in consolidation of the "center right's" positions, the "new rightwingers" were making themselves felt increasingly powerfully.

"They have spent a long time paving their way," LE POINT recalls, "acting underground, keeping away from the main highways. Now they are advertising themselves, donning new clothes and showing themselves to people without embarrassment...."

It is obvious that the "European rightwing forces" or "new rightwingers," as they call themselves, are now displaying great activeness in France, in no way disconcerted at the lack of a nutritive medium for their activity there. They would clearly like in the face of democratic forces' growing influence to create a sort of "bridgehead" there which might prove useful to them in the future.

Without even trying to create any semblance of mass organizations since an undertaking would be doomed to failure, they have engaged there in consolidating their legal positions and elaborating action plans which might prove useful to the "European rightwing forces" in other countries.

The Grece organization--"The grouping for researching and studying European civilization"--with 4,000-5,000 members is now operating in the "field of theory" while in the "field of action" there is its spiritually related "wall-clock club" (so-called because it was founded in 1974 by graduates of the Higher National School of Administration gathered in a hall where old-fashioned clocks were on display).

These obscure, totally uncommunicative names conceal perfectly definite, well-organized subdivisions of the "new rightwingers." At countless seminars, colloquiums and conferences the members of Grece elaborate the doctrine of the "new rightwingers" and preach it through their journals: NOUVELLE ECOLE and ELEMENT. The members of the "wall-clock club" operate in the "corridors of power." One of their aims, as issue No 9 of NOUVELLE ECOLE stated, is to strengthen ties "with influential people who play an important part in spheres where decisions are elaborated today and who will play an even more important part tomorrow."

Recently the weekly FIGARO magazine, published in Paris by the newspaper magnate Hersant who collaborated with the Hitlerites during the war, has been the main mouthpiece of the "new rightwingers" and their rallying center. Louis Pauwels, the magazine's director, Jean-Claude (Valla), his chief editor, and Alain de Benoist, the leader of the "cultural section," play the role of the main theorists of the "conservative revolution" or more simply of counterrevolution.

What ideas do they preach?

First, they declare war on Marxism, which they scornfully call "the civilization of the masses," setting against it the cult of the "superman," the "hero," "super-gifted individuals." They rise up against people's equality in society today and call for a return to the principles of ancient "Indo-European" civilization (the Hitlerites called it Aryan).

"Indo-European civilization," Alain de Benoist explains in the book "Rebirth of the West?" "was built on the principle of the supremacy of the sovereign and priest over the soldier and the supremacy of the soldier over the producer and consumer. Sages and kings commanded the powerful and the powerful commanded the rich."

Second, the theorists of the "new rightwingers," by alleging that a person's "intelligence quotient" is determined exclusively by heredity, try to prove that only the race whose quotient is the highest has the right to lead the others. Translating these scholarly philosophizings into simple language at a seminar entitled "Nietzsche in our time," (Ivan Blo), the leader of the "wall-clock club," stated back on 16 April 1972: "Slaves are necessary for a new aristocracy to emerge."

Third, the newfound advocates of a "master race" call for the "organization of a rebuff to the intelligentsia," seeing it as a dangerous opponent since it is receptive to the ideas of Marxism and does not want a return to their beloved system of "sages and kings, priests and soldiers" who would command society as was the case in ancient times.

Hitlerite ideology can quite easily be discerned behind all these obscure opinions, as the West German journalists August Von Kagenack wrote in LE MONDE 12 July. "There is no doubt," he said, "that a resurrection of nationalism and even nazism is taking place in Europe.... When I leaf through Alain de Benoist's very important book 'Seen From the Right,' I, as a German, relive the nightmares of my youth. I remember my entire class being led into an oak forest on whose branches hung portraits of the pagan god Wotan, Bismarck, Hindenburg and Hitler. This forest was called 'holy' for it was the new church. We had to give the right-arm salute to the line of heroes...."

"Of course, I do not believe that the 'new rightwingers' in France will be able to have as pernicious an effect on the French people," this journalist continued. "I believe in the ability of this wise and ancient people to resist these tempters. But it is distressing for me to hear from the lips of French people born after Hitler statements which I remember all too well and which I thought had been eliminated once and for all from the Europeans' vocabulary."

Just words! It is time--high time--for all Europeans to think about what is involved for them in the dangerous "theories" and still more dangerous actions of the newfound "European rightwingers" who are in fact playing the role of continuers of the monstrous undertaking of Hitler who, 50 years ago, also planned to impose his "new order" on Europe.

CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

NEW NOVEL ON SOVIET WORLD WAR II DIPLOMACY PRAISED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Review by Boris Polevay under the rubric "Among the Book": "Asserting the Truth of the Age"]

[Text] Now, at a time when the communist party is firmly and consistently waging a most intense struggle for peace, the interest of the reading public in diplomacy and diplomats who would appear to be in the front line of this struggle is, I think, perfectly natural.

But literature gives scant coverage of this important sphere of human activity. Even in the 19th century, when well-known Russian writers included professional diplomats, they did not recount anything significant or memorable about their Foreign Ministry colleagues. For the reader at large the sphere of diplomacy and diplomats remained almost unknown.

This is why a new novel by Savva Dangulov entitled "Kuznetskiy Bridge" [Kuznetskiy Most], which is devoted to the work of Soviet diplomats in the tensest years of the Great Patriotic War, makes such interesting reading. The author is, at it were, continuing his series of books on this theme. The novel "Diplomats" [Diplomaty], the story "The Path" [Tropa], the book "On the Roads, On the Search" [V Dorogakh I Poiskakh] and now "Kuznetskiy Bridge" are all works devoted to Soviet diplomacy at various stages of its history.

Kuznetskiy Bridge! During the war a large old five-story building at Kuznetskiy Bridge and Sretenka Street housed the people's commissariat for foreign affairs. This was the center of Soviet diplomacy. It was there that the protagonists of the new novel worked in the war years, that the themes of this wide-ranging narrative cross and interweave and that the complex international policy of the Soviet country was devised. Dangulov's novel, which is printed in the journal DRUZHBА NARODOV, is a skilled account of the activity of Soviet diplomacy in the period of the most acute political situations of the difficult war years.

Its action takes place in the rear and on the front, at the sites of great battles and in the decorous silence of ministerial offices. The reader sees people who directed Soviet international policy at that time--Stalin, Molotov, Potemkin--and also well-known politicians of the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition--Churchill, Roosevelt, Lord Beaverbrook, Anthony Eden and Averell Harriman. A whole gallery of historical figures. And with them are soldiers, officers, military leaders, and workers of the rear services--all those who gained our victory.

The book's three main heroes--Yegor Bardin, an executive of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, Sergey Beketov, a long-standing friend of his who worked abroad, and Nikolay Tambiyev, a young diplomat, a promising beginner who had only recently arrived at the building at Kuznetskiy Bridge and was still only just getting to know diplomatic activity by working in the press department of the People's Commissariat and who, through his type of work, had dealings with foreign correspondents writing about the Soviet country and the progress of the Great Patriotic War--recur throughout the book.

The author has been particularly successful with these three characters. As if through their eyes the author sees the war from different viewpoints and through them, through their ways of perceiving things, he shows life at the front and in the rear.

The author skillfully introduces the reader into the atmosphere of tense diplomatic struggle by starting his narrative with the arrival in Moscow of German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop and with a keen duel of wits between Soviet diplomats and this Hitlerite emissary and Germany's ambassador in Moscow, Schulenburg. This diplomatic skirmish of diametrically opposed ideologies also, as it were, sets the tone of the novel.

Savva Dangulov was himself a diplomat in the past with the opportunity to observe the life, work and unique daily routine in the old five-story building at Kuznetskiy Bridge, and in the best chapters of the novel he shows himself to be an author who knows how to paint broad canvases. The novel is packed with acute ideological problems. For in the days of the war against the most powerful and best equipped imperialist army in the world, diplomatic cooperation with the allies was a continuous intellectual competition. A war of unprecedented scale was in progress on a vast front stretching from the White Sea to the Black Sea, battles unparalleled in military history were going on while, far from the front, in the quiet of diplomatic offices, intensive work by Soviet diplomats was under way with the aim of conquering the lack of confidence on the part of the allied countries' leaders with respect to the Red Army's potential, the unity and cohesion of the Soviet people and the moral strength of the Soviet front and Soviet rear. A battle was being waged against the tactic of delaying the opening of a second front and against the direct or covert hostility of the bourgeois politicians and press. And it is to the undoubted credit of the author that he has shown convincingly and graphically how Soviet diplomacy triumphed in these ideological duels which went on out of sight of the world.

From Savva Dangulov's former works devoted to the shaping of Soviet diplomacy and to diplomats of the first draft, so to speak, we know how, under Vladimir Ilich Lenin's influence, the foreign policy of the young socialist state was born and how it was developed. It was a peace-loving policy. The novel "Kuznetskiy Bridge" shows how this Leninist policy grew up and matured, how it was creatively enriched in a series of historic diplomatic actions and how it gained general recognition. Just now, at the time of the signing of the historic document in Vienna, we witnessed a new triumph for this policy--a triumph which is admired and applauded by all reasonable and far-sighted people regardless of their ideological views.

In his works, and especially in "Kuznetskiy Bridge," Savva Dangulov emerges not just as an outstanding writer of fiction but also as a historian who has made a serious study of the relevant materials. You can see for yourself how he accurately reproduces historical scenes if, for instance, you compare the depiction of the high-level debates reproduced in the novel, with the recollections of a living eyewitness of these negotiations, Valentin Berezhnikov, which were published quite some time ago and which are widely known.

S. Dangulov's novel makes particularly interesting reading at a time when peace-loving Soviet diplomacy, which is implementing Lenin's idea of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, is on a new offensive, at a time when it has just achieved, on the basis of this plan of Lenin's, a great diplomatic success at Vienna by completing the long and difficult talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

CORRUPT PARTY MEMBERS SUBJECT OF PRESS CAMPAIGN

Letter to Editor Opens Campaign

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jul 79 p 2

[Letter to editors by N. Dumbadze, agronomist of Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, Akhalsheni Village, Khelvachaurskiy Rayon, CPSU member since 1949: "More is Demanded of a Party Member"]

Text I have been in the ranks of the party for 30 years and have never written a letter to the editor. I am aware that this confession does not place me in the best light, but that's not the point here. I was prompted to take pen in hand by an incident which, in my opinion, is quite out of the ordinary: the party organization of our kolkhoz expelled from its ranks candidate member Temur Kobaladze, link leader of agrosection No 2--a man whom I have worked beside and for whose acceptance as a candidate member I voted.

Let me give an account of this in sequence.

August of last year, like every year at that season, was a busy time for us--the very height of the tea harvesting season. During such times, every man counts, and as for link and crew leaders, why they spend day and night out in the plantations. And yet on one of those days link leader Temur Kobaladze turned up missing. The man was simply absent from his job.

You know how villages are: it doesn't take long to find out whether a man is sick or something has happened to him... But it turned out he wasn't sick and nothing happened to him, but as to where Temur was no one had any idea.

We found out after a day or two--to our great shame the explanation unfolded, one might say, in full view of all Adzharia.

In brief, here's what happened...

On the day we were looking for Temur Kobaladze, he and his brother Iskander were blithely passing the time in Batumi's Kosmos Restaurant. The way I see it, that alone would have been enough to justify subjecting this future communist, this candidate member, to a full dressing-down as per Article 1. In short, in accordance with full party severity. The thing turned out even worse, however: on leaving the restaurant, Temur Kobaladze and his brother began to demand of the owner of a nearby automobile that he take them to Akhalsheni. This man had his small child with him, and he flatly refused to take these drunks anywhere. And so, in front of dozens or perhaps hundreds of people, Kobaladze and his brother beat up this entirely innocent man, without even taking into account the fact that he had his child with him. In court later, this was termed malicious hooliganism. Kobaladze was sentenced to 1.5 years incarceration, suspended, and his brother got two years, also suspended.

Naturally, our primary party organization reacted properly: party members of agrusection No 2 unanimously expelled Temur Kobaladze from the ranks of member candidates. This decision was unanimously upheld by the kolkhoz party organization and then the buro of Khelvachaurskiy Raykom. One would think that that would be the end of it, but almost a year has passed since that extraordinary incident, yet I and many of my comrade party members are still disturbed by what happened to us. Yes, I said to us, not to Temur Kobaladze.

Did we really know this man when we accepted him as a member candidate? We thought so: a man over 30 years of age, born in 1946, a man known to everyone in the village since childhood, a high school graduate, a worker, promoted to link leader--nothing unusual. We can now recall, to be sure, that earlier we had observed in him a certain casual attitude toward his duties; previously also, to be sure, he liked to "sit at table" when he should and when he shouldn't, but, the way we judged it, that happens with everyone. And here was the end result--a criminal act, expulsion from the party, expulsion during the period when he was going through candidate status.

No, we didn't really know Temur Kobaladze: those who recommended him did not really know him, those who voted to accept him as a member candidate, those who worked alongside him. Or worse: perhaps we knew but said nothing, did not speak out frankly and on the basis of principle at party meetings. Won't such things happen? Yes they do. We know that a man is flawed in his heart, that he is thinking, for example, only about his personal welfare, of how to take as much as possible out of his own kolkhoz or plant without giving anything in return. Such a man will stand up at the party meeting while his application for acceptance into the party is read and his data sheet and autobiography are made public--all business as usual. And we keep silent. We vote. But this is deception: we are deceiving ourselves and the party.

It could be that I am wrong, that some will consider what happened to Temur Kobaladze to be a simple misunderstanding. It's just that I don't think

that a man can lift his hand against another man all that suddenly--there has to be an inner inclination, and it was Kobaladze's inner inclination toward such a hooligan act that we as party members, in voting in favor of his candidacy, overlooked.

Let me be perfectly frank: It was not so long ago in this republic that people were being accepted into the party whose world view and life style had nothing in common with communist ideals. Who today can calculate the material and moral damage that they have inflicted on us? These antipodes, as we call them now, used to boast that even a place in the party could be bought for money. By now, we have gotten rid of many of these chance people in our ranks; some of them, however, are well concealed and continue to do their dirty work. And I want to say that as we now accept today's young people into our ranks we do not have the right to make errors--for they will cost us too dearly.

It seems to me that we are not yet focusing enough attention on the moral face of those who want to join ranks with us in the party; all too often this moral face bars us from prosperous production indicators. I am convinced that even the mediocre worker, once having become a party member, can be spurred to work up to his full capacity. It is quite another matter when a man is flawed in his heart, flawed in his thinking--this is not so easy to discern, but it is essential if we want to ensure that our party does not include a single two-faced man.

At the meeting of the republic's party aktiv, which discussed the CPSU CC decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work," special emphasis was focused on the damage done to us by our fear of openly raising the urgent questions of our life for discussion. This is why I have decided to write this letter to the editors.

Other Readers Write In

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Jul 79 p 2

[Letters to the editors under the rubric "Party Life: More Is Demanded Of A Party Member": "Full Measure of Exactingness"]

[Text] On 1 July this newspaper published a letter from N. Dumbadze, an agronomist on Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, Akhalsheni Village, Khelvachaurskiy Rayon, a party member since 1949. To judge from the responses coming in, this letter has disturbed many of our readers. In publishing some of these responses, the editors invite party members, Komsomol members, and nonparty members to discuss the problem raised by N. Dumbadze.

How the Quest for the "Big Ruble" Ended

Early this year the bureau of the Avtozavodskiy Raykom in Kutaisi expelled Guram Nikoleishvili from the party ranks. He had been a member since 1965, and his latest job was as a mechanic for the Kutaisi trolley bus fleet. It is true that for the last three years no one had seen him at work, nor could they have: In his quest for the "big ruble" Nikoleishvili had abandoned not only his own collective but also his family and run off somewhere in Omskaya Oblast. This became known only recently, and it is hard not to be surprised in view of the fact that within the party organization of which this "refugee" was a member no one was disturbed in the slightest. Yet they should have been alerted if only by the fact that this party member had not paid his party dues for years; this, you will agree, is a circumstance which neither the former secretary of the party organization, N. Gvantseladze, nor any of the party members of the trolley bus fleet had the right to ignore. But that's not the only point here.

In the year when Nikoleishvili was accepted into the party he changed jobs 10 times--he worked in the trade network, as a baker, a welder, a mechanic, and so on. And no one noticed that he was not looking for a more interesting job--all he cared about was how he could grab the most. Comrade N. Dumbadze is right in raising the issue of the responsibility borne by those accepted into the party ranks for the fate of the party, the demands to be placed on people coming into our ranks. In the case of Guram Nikoleishvili, unfortunately, the matter was limited to penalizing the former secretary of the primary party organization. The measure was justified, of course, but it left out those comrades who recommended Nikoleishvili for membership, those who dealt with this man during his candidate period.

Expulsion from the party ranks is a grave loss not only to the person expelled but also to the party. This is why I think it essential in each such case to make a detailed investigation of the causes of what happened. Signed, V. Kabladze, chairman of the Kutaisi City Council of Party Veterans, party member since 1920.

No Advantages

I want to back up party member N. Dumbadze to the fullest. The issue he raised is an urgent and timely one: It is blatant formalism when at party meetings we vote to accept into the party's ranks people of whom we have only a superficial knowledge. Let me recount one case: The primary party organization of the railway station Tsinandali expelled duty officer Revaz Nebunishvili. The reason for this severe measure was the fact that Nebunishvili took it upon himself to leave his post--that is, putting it frankly, he left the railroad's traffic safety in serious danger. The decision of the party meeting was upheld by the Telavskiy Raykom, but this does not exhaust the matter. During the course of discussion, serious questions were raised concerning the style of the organizational and political work in this primary

organization. The party members in this railroad outfit knew that Revaz Nebunishvili had become detached from the life of his collective; he did not attend party meetings and did not pay dues. What were these party members thinking of? It is a disturbing matter when party, labor, and social discipline is violated right in front of party members yet they avoid sharp and principled discussion of it. For it means that the whole system of organizational and political measures in the primary organization is still far below the level demanded by the CPSU CC decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work." Signed, T. Nateladze, chairman of the party commission, Telavskiy Raykom, party member since 1940.

No Need To Go Too Far

In my opinion, N. Dumbadze has gone too far. Of course, an act of hooliganism--especially in a drunken condition--disgraces a candidate for party membership, but why expel him just like that? Obviously, the older comrades did not work enough with Temur Kobaladze, and those who recommended him, to judge by N. Dumbadze's letter, were not involved at all. This is my view. Excuse me for not giving my name. Signed, D. Zh., party member since 1971, Tkibuli.

Payment

Mikhail Shukulashvili turned 54 this year. For 20 of those years he has been a party member, but now he has had to give up his party card. What happened?

At a huge wedding to which Shukulashvili was invited, a drunken brawl broke out. One would think that in such a situation a party member ought to do everything possible to stop the fighting, to calm people down...

Quite the opposite occurred: M. Shukulashvili himself joined the fray and attacked one of the participants with a knife, gravely wounding him.

Now that Shukulashvili's case has been investigated in detail, it turns out that he exhibited hooligan tendencies earlier as well, but since things were kept more or less quiet no one bothered him. But now we have paid dearly for this indulgence. Let me emphasize that we have paid dearly, referring to the party organization of the Borzhomi Truck Transport Enterprise. Expulsion of a party member from this organization, as in the case of any other organization, characterizes its performance in a far from positive manner. Signed, V. Kravtsov, party member since 1919, and G. Tsevelidze, party member since 1927, Borzhomi.

'Dumbadze Letter' Subject of Editorial

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Jul 79 p 1

[Editorial: "From Personal Involvement to the Success of All"]

[Text] The other day, this newspaper published a letter from party member N. Dumbadze, an agronomist on Kolkhoz imeni Kalenin, Akhalsheni Village, Khelvachaurskiy Rayon. In his letter he raised a very important problem-- that of the responsibility of party members with regard to whom they recommend for party membership. Comrade N. Dumbadze expressed himself boldly and frankly concerning what bothers him and what, in his opinion, ought to be done to ensure that the party does not accept into its ranks anyone who does not deserve the high title of party member. The first responses to N. Dumbadze's letter that have come in, some of which have been published, indicate that the letter has profoundly agitated our readers. This is how it always is when a statement by a party member in the press or at a party meeting, a suggestion submitted to a party committee, or an issue raised before a collective's leadership is dictated by the interests of our whole party, our whole society.

With the creation of a developed socialist society in our country, the tasks of economic, social, and cultural development have become enormously more complicated. This increased complication is only logical. As we advance further along the road to communism it will become more intensive: At the present stage of our development we have had to deal with the resolution of problems never before faced. Our party and all our people have enormous innovative experience in resolving such problems, and this experience rejects the fear, still encountered in our daily life, of openly raising for discussion urgent problems of social life, tendencies to smooth over, to side-step unresolved problems and urgent questions, to keep silent about shortcomings and difficulties that persist in real life. As the CPSU CC decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work" states, "this approach, this tendency toward 'for show', does not help matters; it only makes the resolution of our common tasks more difficult. Where criticism and self-criticism is not honest, where there is not enough openness in social affairs, the involvement of the masses is directly harmed. Yet it is the involvement of the masses which constitutes the vital source of the strength of the socialist system."

The republic's party organization, implementing the requirements set forth in the CPSU CC decree with regard to the Tbilisi Gorkom, has done a great deal to raise the social-political involvement of party members and all of the republic's working people. The consistent and purposeful establishment of a sober, self-critical attitude toward the specific performance of both the individual worker and whole labor collectives, and the resulting healthier moral-psychological climate in our cities and villages, has helped the life stance of our people to become more and more active day by day. This is reflected in such remarkable initiatives as that of the Rustavi

metallurgists, that of the party members of Pervomayskiy Rayon in Tbilisi and in Kutaisi, who have launched a movement for working without lagging enterprises. Let us recall the bold and kindly worker frankness of Batumi machine builders V. Dolidze and A. Pluzhnikov when they raised for general discussion the problem of what is known as the "mediocre worker"--the passive participant in socialist competition.

Clear confirmation of the rising involvement of our working people, our peasants, our intelligentsia, and our young people is their profound, motivated participation in preparations for GCP CC plenums, for sessions of the GSSR Supreme Soviet. Not a day goes by without the editors getting letters from workers with ideas and proposals in connection with the forthcoming GCP CC Plenum, which will discuss a broad range of problems concerning the cadre policies of the republic's party organization. Especially gratifying is the fact that the involvement of the life stance of most of the republic's working people is reflected concretely in the resolution of the tasks set forth at the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th GCP Congress. Another confirmation is the fact that the republic's industry completed the half-year plan ahead of schedule.

At the same time, we cannot fail to see that some of our people still stand apart from involved participation in those rapidly developing economic and social processes that are so characteristic of life in our republic today. There are also those among our party members who prefer to sit on the sidelines and watch the urgent and uncompromising struggle we are waging against damaging social vestiges of the past such as bribery, money-grubbing, the tendency to take as much as possible from society without giving anything in return, a careless attitude toward norms of socialist discipline and the socialist community.

The letters received by the editors in response to party member N. Dumbadze's letter indicate that even in such a vital matter as the acceptance of new members into the party, the attitudes and moral outlook of party members, some people do not hold a very clear-cut or principled position. Sometimes we do not take a decisive enough stance against the specific carriers of private-ownership tendencies; we close our eyes to the fact that some comrades--including party members--strive to enrich themselves by hook or by crook. It must be admitted frankly that the passivity of the life stance of a considerable portion of our people is frequently dictated by the fear of being persecuted for criticism--and here we must with all honesty say that every instance of suppression or persecution of criticism will unfailingly be given the sternest possible assessment by the republic's party organization. Every worker, kolkhoz member, intellectual, or young person may be assured that, as Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has pointed out, his opinion will be listened to and considered in resolving large or small problems. This is what participants had in mind when at the meeting of the republic's party aktiv which discussed the tasks deriving from the CPSU CC decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work"

they formulated the appeal to party committees and primary party organizations to convert our labor collectives into genuine centers of ideological-indoctrination activity.

The party sees the Soviet man as a dedicated builder of communism. The task now is to encourage and enhance this commitment in each aspect of the building of communism.

Poti Gorkom Discusses 'Dumbadze Letter'

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Jul 79 p 2

[Discussion by correspondent N. Kinkladze, Poti Gorkom Organizational Division Manager S. Gvasaliya, truck transport enterprise mechanic Sh. Kantariya, and amplidyne plant director V. Khokhobaya under rubric "Party Life: The Right To Be A Party Member": "The Primary Is Responsible"]

[Text] The Poti Gorkom suggested that all the city's primary organizations discuss N. Dumbadze's letter, published in ZARYA VOSTOKA.

Our correspondent met with S. Gvasaliya, manager of the organizational division of the Poti Gorkom, Sh. Kantariya, a mechanic in the truck transport enterprise, and V. Khokhobaya, director of the amplidyne plant, and asked them to talk about the first results of this discussion.

Sh. Kantariya:

The first thing party members discussed after studying N. Dumbadze's letter was the timeliness of the problem he raised. He was quite correct in recalling that place in the CPSU CC decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work" which states that we are frequently too timid and indecisive in discussing urgent problems of our life. I do not have to look very far to find an example: Recently, our enterprise's director G. Gudavadze was expelled from the party. Both he and we, his comrades in the party organization, took it pretty hard. But the measure taken, one might call it a punishment, was completely justified.

When he was accepted into the party ranks, he was thought of as a specialist, and as a specialist he performed pretty well. But it is one thing to be a specialist responsible for some narrow job, and quite another to manage a collective--in this case a party representative in charge of a large team of workers. This job requires a political activist, a wise and sensitive instructor and mentor. G. Gudavadze did not have these qualities, and we party members failed to help him acquire them. Moreover, we ourselves closed our eyes to instances of figure-inflation, to the fact that some of

our comrades were getting illegal bonuses. Even at times when the gorkom was dealing with these problems we kept silent--we were afraid to spoil our relations with the administration. But the way it turned out, we spoiled not our relations with the administration but with ourselves, with our duty to the party.

It is difficult to admit this, but we are obliged to confess this to ourselves and to the whole party organization. We are obliged to confess it and to draw the necessary conclusions for the future. The main conclusion is that the primary party organization is fully responsible for the activities and the moral face of each member and, especially, the activities and moral qualities of comrades who have been entrusted to manage a collective.

S. Gvasaliya:

Let me elaborate a bit on what Comrade Kantariya has said. The fact is that even as a specialist, G. Gudavadze turned out not to be as top-drawer as some people had thought. Numerous departmental auditors were twisting him around their little finger, assuring the manager for many years that all was well with regard to compliance with financial discipline in the enterprise he managed. It is not just a matter of incompetence but of blunted vigilance--in this sense, then, we must agree completely with Comrade Kantariya.

And it must be mentioned that the gorkom did not confine itself to punishing G. Gudavadze alone. We tracked down the whole chain of violations--right up to the Poti City Bank. Deputy Manager N. Semenova and Senior Accountant T. Gvakhariya, who gave the "green light" for illegal bank transactions, marked the beginning of numerous infractions of financial discipline that were revealed in the truck transport enterprise. N. Semenova and T. Gvakhariya were also expelled from the party.

And I should like to say this: Expulsion from the party cannot be an end in itself. We must examine each instance carefully and in a principled manner, keeping in mind that we are dealing with a party comrade. But we must not be lenient with those who besmirch the high calling of party member and, consequently, have lost the right to be called a party member. In this we agree with party veteran Comrade V. Tkabladze.

V. Khokhobaya:

There is one other very important aspect to this matter. In the course of struggling for universal establishment of Leninist norms of party, state, and social life in our republic's party organization we have developed a remarkable tradition: In nominating a particular comrade for a management post we consult with the worker collectives--those with whom he has worked and whom he will be in charge of. I think that those problems we have in cadre policy are closely linked to the fact that in the recent past the Leninist principle of openness in the selection and placement of cadres was often forgotten.

There was extensive discussion of this when our plant discussed N. Dumbadze's letter. Comrade Dumbadze did a good thing in sharing his concern with the newspaper. It is true that he was touching upon the issue of the personal responsibility of the party member. But the problem is much broader; it is necessary to raise the responsibility of the primary party organizations for every member. We are watching closely the discussions of N. Dumbadze's letter and we welcome T. Khutsishvili's initiative on discussing the right to be a party member.

Sh. Kantariya:

I just wanted to mention that in the discussion of all these matters we are actively enlisting the participation of Komsomol members and young people. Tomorrow they will be full party members, so today they must have a heart-felt sense of the responsibility which the Soviet man takes on when he becomes a party member.

S. Gvasaliya:

We in the gorkom are convinced that the discussion of N. Dumbadze's letter by the party organizations will help us to mobilize all our ideological and political-indoctrination efforts.

New Newspaper Rubric Suggested

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Jul 79 p 2

Article by T. Khutsishvili, mechanic in the Rustavi Stal'konstruktsiya Specialized Installation Administration, Gruzglavmontazhspetsstroy, party member since 1940, under the rubric "More Is Demanded From A Party Member": "Errors Are Ruled Out"]

[T x] Let me state frankly that I was disturbed by Comrade N. Dumbadze's letter. Not just disturbed, I was impelled to share my thoughts, to try to speak frankly, without smoothing off the rough edges, about something very important--the responsibility of party members for those people to whom we grant the "boon" of entering the party's ranks. In his response to N. Dumbadze's letter, V. Kabladze, chairman of the Kutaisi City Council of Party Veterans and a member since 1920, quite correctly, in my view, emphasizes the idea that expulsion from the party is a grave loss both to the one expelled and to the party. While decisively supporting this idea and N. Dumbadze's idea about the necessity of sharply raising the responsibility for the fate of a party member on the part of those who accepted him into their ranks, at the same time I am inclined to think that in voting to expel a member from the ranks every one of us party members working side by side with him, when undertaking to assess his actions with party directness and party principles, are obliged to ask ourselves with the same degree of

principle and sternness: Why did we err, voting to accept this man into our ranks? How could this happen?

To tell the truth this thought has bothered me because I still keenly feel the agitation and alarm that I experienced several months ago when we party members of the installation administration found that we had erred badly in accepting T. Saralidze into our ranks. We voted at the meeting to expel him from the party, and each of us was clearly aware that a man who had not managed to justify the high trust of his comrades, his fellow party members, had no place in the ranks.

What happened was this.

We are all aware that among a certain segment of management personnel in construction there is still a strong striving to lure highly-qualified workers from construction projects. The bait such people hold out is "the big ruble," and those among us who are weak, unstable, succumb to lure. And once a man has succumbed, he gradually loses everything, including his conscience. That's what happened to T. Saralidze. Didn't he know that he was acting cravenly in deserting the people who had given him his specialty? Yes he did. Otherwise he would not have been such a coward, disappearing from our collective. He would have come to us, if there were a valid reason, and said: Look, friends, I'm afraid I have to go to another job. But the fact is that his reason was simple greed. Saralidze ran off--he did not remove his name from the party rolls; he stopped paying membership dues, he did not even leave an address where he could be reached.

No, this did not take place all at once. At first, however, we were inclined to believe that T. Saralidze had, against his will, fallen under the influence of "loafers." And of course we began to work with him, discussing his actions at the party meeting and visiting him at home... But, as it turned out, all was in vain. Then we understood the error we had made in accepting him in the ranks. And then the whole truth hit home. Some of us, party members of long status, are still not diligent and purposeful enough in political-indoctrination work with young people in being concerned for their moral toughening.

To be perfectly objective about it, we must admit that from the day T. Saralidze came to us from the vocational school and was assigned as an apprentice installer, we were most concerned with training him in professional skills--the purely technical side of the matter, so to speak. It goes without saying that our administration has a great many top installation specialists who know how to do the most complex jobs with jeweler's precision. Their experience and their ability to teach this work helped T. Saralidze in a relatively short time to become an installer of Category 5. The management and the party organization of our administration took active part in the vocational training of this young worker--all conditions were provided to ensure that he would graduate successfully from the technikum

but, as we found out, all of this was not enough to shape his personality, to instill in T. Saralidze the most vital sense of worker honesty, of worker conscience...

Gaps in carrying out an integrated approach to the indoctrination of the young worker soon made their effects felt. In analyzing what happened, both I and other party members in our administration came to the conclusion that we could have avoided the error in deciding to accept T. Saralidze into the party ranks if we had not limited ourselves just to production concerns, if we had been better acquainted with the moral and ideological-political qualities of T. Saralidze.

I have worked in our installation administration for 30 years, and I am proud of the fact that our collective is famed for its cadres. The astonishing changes that have taken place in our republic in recent years have been possible thanks to the enormous efforts made by the republic's party organization and each party collective. But by no means has everything that can and should be done been done. One such matter is the struggle against private-ownership tendencies, one victim of which was T. Saralidze. Unless they wish to change their way of life, unless they will obey the norms that are accepted in our worker environment, people with such tendencies simply have no place in the party. Comrade Lenin advised us to struggle for the purity of the party's ranks and we have no right not to carry out his legacy.

In light of the above, I suggest to the editors to continue this vital and timely discussion the newspaper has launched under a more precise rubric. For example: "Party Life: The Right To Be A Communist."

New Rubric, 'The Right To Be A Communist'

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by V. Getia, chief of Tskhaltubo Railroad Station, member of the youth commission of the Tskhaltubo Gorkom, under the rubric "Party Life: The Right To Be A Communist": "No Justification"]

[Text] On 1 July 1979, ZARYA VOSTOKA published party member N. Dumbadze's letter "More is Demanded of a Party Member." This letter has evoked great interest among our readers--some of whose responses have been published. Continuing this series, the editors draw readers' attention to party member T. Khutsishvili's suggestion with which he ended his letter in the 13 July issue of this paper, as follows:

"...I suggest that the editors continue this vital and timely discussion under a more precise rubric. For example: 'Party Life: The Right To Be A Communist'"

The editors have gratefully accepted this suggestion.

Today our discussion concerning the right to be a communist is continued by the chief of the Tskhaltubo Railroad Station, V. Getia.

One of the most repulsive phenomena we still encounter in our daily life is the anonimshchik [writer of anonymous letters] and his "product." One would think that in our society a man is not only permitted to express his opinions and judgments--we should require people to do so, so that they will adopt an active life stance, so that they will not pass apathetically by violations of the norms of the socialist way of life. Our party's position is unequivocal: every Soviet citizen must be assured that his opinion will be heard and considered in working out large or small decisions. So that if you have such an opinion, if something bothers you, you should state it openly and frankly. But no--there are still people among us, and to our great shame these include party members, who prefer the anonymous letter to open discussion, and often these anonymous letters are slanderous or provocative.

The other day the buro of the Tskhaltubo Gorkom expelled from the party's ranks the chief of the Brotseula Station Sh. Kuprashvili. This man became an engineer at the age of 30, became a party member five years later, occupied a number of responsible posts on the railroad throughout his career, and was chief at a number of stations large and small: Kutaisi, Argveta, Rioni, Adzhameti, and others. And the curious thing is that in almost none of his jobs did Sh. Kuprashvili perform his duties as he was supposed to. Past penalties alone in his record add up to 15. Sometime or other, his party comrades should have told him frankly: You're not a good worker, you'll never be a manager. And even those who were in higher positions than Kuprashvili did not exhibit the best behavior. They transferred him from place to place, from one official post to another, instead of assigning the man to a job he was capable of. In such a situation, of course, a person easily comes to believe in his own indispensability. Kuprashvili began to acquire inordinate claims, but when he determined that the further he went the less these claims would be taken into account, he set out on the slippery path of the anonimshchik, dragging his subordinates into the matter and forcing them to slander honest people at his dictation.

The anonimshchik was caught red-handed, and he admitted everything. At this point, the party members at Brotseula Station should have evaluated the case properly. But they didn't. They weighed his past merits in their customary way--and I have described them above--and confined themselves to issuing a stern reprimand. Well, not exactly. They wrote a collective letter to the

Tskhaltubo Gorkom asking that their chief be kept in the ranks of the party. It is instructive to note that the five party members who wrote the letter to the gorkom included V. Pkhakadze, one of those who wrote an anonymous letter at Kuprashvili's dictation. But even more astonishing is the position taken by G. Vardosanidze, secretary of the party committee of the Railroad Enterprise Association of the City of Kutaisi. In a document sent to Kutaisi's Leninskiy Raykom he wrote: "Considering Kuprashvili's honest confession of the violation he committed and his promise not to write anonymous letters in the future, in my opinion it is advisable to confine ourselves to the verbal warning Kuprashvili received from us and not to turn the case over to the gorkom to which he is affiliated."

Is that any position for a party official to take!?

It is impossible not to support the opinion of V. Kabladze, chairman of the Kutaisi City Council of Party Veterans, that the party organization ought to bear strict responsibility for the actions of its members! And in conclusion I should like to support party member T. Khutsishvili, the mechanic in Rustavi who proposed that the discussion launched by N. Dumbadze be strengthened by conducting it within the framework of the right to be a communist.

More Letters From Party Secretaries, Others

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 2

[Letters to the editor under the rubric "Party Life: The Right To Be A Communist": "Just One Advantage"]

[Text] The editors continue to receive responses to party member N. Dumbadze's letter. Today we publish the latest batch of these materials.

No Two Opinions

Our party organization includes 125 members, and every one of them, as a rule, works in the most vital sections of the operation. As a party member should, these comrades not only set examples of shockwork labor themselves but also help those working side by side with them to come up to the level of the leaders. Our members are distinguished by their careful treatment of public property, by their concern to see to it that the kolkhoz becomes stronger day by day. For this reason, the authority of party members on the farm is high. That makes it all the sadder that recently we had to expel B. Paichadze from the party ranks. The reason was that he stole almost a ton of hay from the kolkhoz livestock farm.

Thievery is a grave crime. A man who puts his hand on social property does not deserve anything but scorn. B. Paichadze's case was discussed at the

party meeting, and there were no two opinions about it. Understandably, our members were outraged and saddened by the fact that through his action B. Paichadze had cast a shadow on the good name of our whole party organization. Indeed he had: This man did not become a thief overnight--something must have impelled him to take up this dishonest business. We discussed this matter openly at the meeting: The striving to grab as much as possible from society, the desire to live as a scrounger, contempt for the labor of one's fellow villagers--this is how the thief's career starts.

The discussion launched in the pages of VARYA VOSTOKA by N. Dumbadze has impelled us to return to B. Paichadze's case. To return and to raise before each party member on the kolkhoz this task: to know the farm's people better, to be more deeply concerned with how they live, to take a sterner attitude to infractions of socialist discipline, even those that are insignificant at first glance. Especially if they are committed by party members. Here, again, there can be no two opinions. Signed, G. Nebiyeridze, secretary of the party committee, Chaisubani Village Kolkhoz, Chokhataurskiy Rayon.

Responsibility for Recommendation

Until recently, R. Kenchadze held the post of chairman of the council of the Tsageri Inter-Rayon Nursery Farm. It is a responsible post, to be sure, and recently R. Kenchadze asked the farm's party organization to accept him into the party ranks. One would assume that at that moment the officials of the party organization would have exhibited special care--I would say even special meticulousness--in the matter of evaluating the merits of the chairman, his human, business, and civic characteristics. Unfortunately, nothing of the kind took place. With enviable ease, the farm's party organization secretary N. Kviriliani, warehouse manager N. Chabukiani, and driver O. Chabukiani recommended R. Kenchadze. Quite possibly the reason they took the matter so lightly is that they assumed that, having been appointed to such a post, he must be worthy... That is what happened, but the thing turned out badly.

Having received his candidate's card, R. Kenchadze decided he could do anything he wanted: The worst aspects of his character soon made themselves felt both among the people and on the job. He went so far as to give false testimony to investigative authorities, thus helping a criminal escape punishment.

The raykom's bureau refused to accept R. Kenchadze into the ranks. The measure was perfectly justified, and let us hope that the lesson to be drawn from this case will be noted by those comrades who recommended this unworthy man. The law ought to be inflexible: If you recommend a man, you bear full responsibility for him. Signed, R. Bakradze, chairman of the Tsagerskiy Rayon Committee of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers.

Stop the Scrounger

I don't recall exactly, but a year or two ago I read an article in your newspaper concerning scroungers [shabashniki], that sometimes even party members are characterized as such, running all over the country in quest of the big ruble. This was a very good article, and the reason I recall it now is that recently the buro of the Akhaltsikhskiy Raykom sternly reprimanded party member G. Gvirdzhishvili, with entry on his party card for "scrounging." For literally months at a time this man was roaming far and wide, and not by himself either, but in warm company, as they say. And the members of this company, very likely, assumed that if a party member had become a "scrounger," then they should be doubly permitted to do the same... In my opinion, this is the worst damage caused by the actions of G. Gvirdzhishvili.

There are hundreds and hundreds of party members in our rayon, and I don't mind saying that they work selflessly, and their labor results in the constantly rising prosperity of their families. They are acquiring cars, modern furniture, and new houses, and all of this from funds they have earned with honest labor, useful to society. But, unfortunately, there are other people in our ranks who will go to literally any lengths for an easy ruble.

I believe that those of our comrades who have no interests besides personal enrichment are a disgrace to the party. Signed, Z. Kipianidze, chief of the Akhaltsikhe Communications Complex.

Mike Strong Demands and Give Help

For 14 long months, none of his comrades in the party organization saw member T. Kokashvili, a worker in the construction administration of finishing work in Trust No 9 of the republic's Ministry of Construction. He left Gori to find work someplace, outside the republic, of course. In the course of investigation into his personal case, it turned out that his absence was a secret to many of his work comrades, but no one took the trouble to help the man understand that he was not acting like a worthy party member. If the man wanted to go, let him go... Even after his long absence, after T. Kokashvili had not paid his party dues for 14 months, he was merely lightly rebuked in the administration's party organization and let off with a reprimand.

The intervention of the gorkom in this case was severe and principled. T. Kokashvili, who had in effect quit the party, was expelled. But those comrades who took part in discussions about the right to be a communist raised the issue quite properly: Expulsion of a man from the party's ranks is a severe loss to the man himself and at the same time to all of us. Are those people who were indifferent to the fate of their comrade fully aware of their responsibility for this loss? Signed, M. Koranashvili, secretary of the ad hoc commission on party acceptance and examination of personal cases of party members under the Gori Gorkom.

'Dumbadze Letter' Discussed

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jul 79 p 1

[Editorial: "State Man"]

[Excerpt] A true communist cannot but feel himself to be a state man, because the party to which he belongs is the governing and guiding force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its whole political system. Membership in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union assumes in a man the ability to relate the importance of the matter assigned to him personally to those historic tasks which our developed socialist society is resolving today, the ability to see the role that he and the people around him play in resolving these tasks. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out that increased responsibility, the development of initiative and resourcefulness, the inculcation of conscientious discipline and intolerance toward shortcomings--all features of the party style of work--are acquiring crucial significance today. "All of them," says the head of our party and state, "relate to the moral, spiritual sphere of social life; they cannot be written into a plan or statistical report. But we know, through our experience we are convinced, that these features of communist character and communist consciousness possess enormous material force..."

The interests of our development, the interests of the building of communism, require that each party member be a state man. That he, like Otar Lomidze, understand the state significance of strict compliance with socialist discipline by each worker. That he, like Givi Rimnistavel, understand the crucial state importance of conserving every kilogram of raw material, every kilowatt of electricity, every public kopeck. That he, like Academician Vazha Okudzhava, understand the vital interest of the state in further converting science into a direct productive force. This is what party members are called upon to do in the CPSU CC decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work," which requires that each party member be an implementer of its ideas, a passionate propagandist for them.

Unfortunately, our party ranks still include people that cannot be called state people. The broad and frank discussion on a party basis concerning the right to be a communist, which has been launched around agronomist N. Dumbadze's letter by the workers, kolkhoz members, and representatives of our intelligentsia on the pages of ZARYA VOSTOKA, testifies that it is not state interests that determine the activities of a certain portion of the party members in our republic organization, but rather narrow, egoistic concerns, careerism, the striving to ensconce oneself in the cushiest possible job, to extract material benefits from one's membership in the party. It is no secret that such people are frequently very clever in covering their own petty interests and pretensions by appeal to state, to public interests. It is essential to unmask the true face of such people in time, to point out to them frankly and directly that their life stance is incompatible with membership in the party, which is the mind, honor, and conscience of our epoch.

A communist is a state man. But our party committees and primary party organizations must always keep in mind that the sense of one's direct participation in the affairs of the state does not come to a man only because he has joined our ranks. This sense must be instilled in people, constantly perfecting the style, forms, and methods of our ideological and political-indoctrination work.

Recently a joint meeting of the buro of the GCP CC and GSSR Council of Ministers summarized the results of the first half year of the fourth year of the five-year plan. They are gratifying. We can see, however, how much we still have to do to cope with the intensive plans and high obligations of the current year. Our success in this regard wholly and completely depends on the extent to which each party member in the republic shows himself to be a state man.

Admission Committee Chairman Advocates Strictness

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jul 79 p 2

[Letters to the editor under the rubric "Party Life: The Right To Be A Communist": "Discipline The Same For All"]

[Text] In Strict Compliance With The Charter

I cannot agree with V. Tkabladze (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 5 July), who believes that "expulsion from the party ranks is a grave loss both to the one expelled and to the party."

I agree that it hurts the one expelled. He can no longer cover up his ignoble deeds and actions with his party card. For the party, however, it is a good thing, not a loss. It is essential to keep in mind the CPSU Charter, which states directly that the violation of party and state discipline is a great evil, and therefore is incompatible with membership in the party.

In this connection, it is difficult to understand the party member from Tkibuli, who is saddened because "they have gone too far" with regard to the "hero" of N. Dumbadze's letter. No, they didn't go too far--the guilty party got what he deserved. And in general the very fact that the "party member from Tkibuli" did not give his name also characterizes him in a less than favorable light.

And, finally, this point. In his letter to the editor, N. Dumbadze told of the punishment meted out by the court to T. Kobaladze for hooliganism. Let us recall that the case involves beating up a man in the company of his child. And then look at the sentence: 1.5 years incarceration, suspended at

that. Isn't this too lenient? I was somehow gratified to read in your newspaper a letter from a Tbilisi worker who raised the issue of the necessity of toughening up the degree of punishment for hooliganism--now that's the right position to take, and I fully support it. Signed, A. Greydenberg, veteran of the Great Patriotic War, party member since 1943.

Responsibility to the Primary Organization

I completely agree with those participants in the discussion of party member N. Dumbadze's letter who speak of the necessity of sharply increasing the responsibility of the primary party organizations for the business and moral face of party members. But that is just one side of the matter. The other side is that the party member himself must constantly sense his own personal responsibility to the party collective he belongs to.

It is not obligatory that a party member commit an action bordering on the criminal before we take him in hand. For it often happens that a man has not, at first glance, committed anything reprehensible--he has simply removed himself from the life of his primary party organization, does not attend meetings, does not pay dues... Is this a simple matter? I think not. It is not for nothing that Vladimir Il'ich Lenin so strongly insisted that the Charter stipulate the obligation of party members to work in one of the organizations of the party. To work means to live with its interests, its concerns, to work jointly with one's party comrades in resolving the complex tasks facing each labor collective today. And what could Ts. Iadze say to her party comrades after being completely out of touch with the primary party organization for two years? She could say nothing to them, and so the completely justified question was raised as to expelling her from the party ranks.

Discipline in the party is the same for all. It calls--please forgive me for repeating--for the party member's strict responsibility to his primary organization. Signed, I. Zazashvili, chairman of the Commission on Acceptance Into the Party, Akhaltsikhskiy Raykom.

Not a Single Blot on the Conscience

We had on our sovkhos a sheep crew leader, one A. Petrosov. He was a family man, a man on in years. But the kind of act he committed astonished everyone on the farm. A. Petrosov took 14 sheep from the sovkhos flock, sold them somewhere "on the side," and blithely put the money--more than 1,000 rubles--in his own pocket.

When this story came to light, the party members of the crew assembled; everyone declared unanimously: There is no place in the party ranks for a man who will so lightly put his hand on state property. They expelled A. Petrosov from the party, but the crew's party members did not halt discussion

there. On that day we also had plenty to say about our own responsibility for what had happened. After all, we have people's controllers and Komsomol members, and there are 12 of us party members in the crew. How could it happen that right before our eyes, so to speak, the crew leader could sell off the sovkhos's sheep? The conclusion that we drew then was that formalism still characterizes our dealings with one of the main duties of a communist-- that of safeguarding the people's property. And although this discussion was not very pleasant for some, it was enormously beneficial. Signed, A. Dzhevakhishvili, worker, Kindzmarauli Sovkhoz, Kvarel'skiy Rayon.

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REGIONAL

ABKHAZ SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ON DISCIPLINE, ORDER

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 3

[GRUZINFORM dispatch: "Discipline and Order—Everywhere and in Everything: Session of the Abkhaz ASSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] There was a routine session of the Abkhaz ASSR Supreme Soviet at which the participants discussed the question "Tasks of Soviet and economic organs of the autonomous republic in further reinforcing state discipline, the observance of legality and the protection of social order."

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Abkhaz ASSR Yu. D. Ubilava's report noted that thanks to goal-directed work carried out under the leadership of party organizations, the autonomous republic's toilers successfully fulfilled the program proceeding from the decrees of the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers and the Georgian CP on the Abkhaz ASSR.

At the same time, it was mentioned at the session, work carried out by soviet and economic organs on mobilizing labor collectives, all of the toilers of Abkhaziya, toward the achievement of model state and labor discipline, as well as legal order in all spheres of social life, still do not meet the requirements that proceed from the decisions of the party and the government, or the tasks of accelerated social-economic development of the autonomous republic.

The session adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

The session also examined the question "The laws of the Abkhaz ASSR and elections to the Supreme Soviet and local Soviets of People's Deputies of the Abkhaz ASSR." Chairman of the Abkhaz ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium V. O. Kobakhiya gave a report on this question.

The deputies unanimously adopted the laws of the Abkhaz ASSR on elections to the Supreme Soviet and the local Soviets of People's Deputies of the Abkhaz ASSR and also ratified the ukazes of the Presidium of the Abkhaz ASSR Supreme Soviet that were adopted between the 11th and 12th sessions of the autonomous republic's Supreme Soviet.

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN PARTY AND GOVERNMENT DECREE ON ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Aug 79 p 1

[GruzINFORM report on Georgian party, government decree on economic performance in first half of 1979]

[Text] The decree observes that the republic's industry fulfilled the half-year quota for the volume of products sold and for the output 101.4 percent and for the manufacture of the gross product 101.6 percent. Compared with the first 6 months of 1978 the rate of increase in the production volume was 6.7 percent and in labor productivity 5.3 percent.

At the same time serious shortcomings were disclosed in the economic activity of the republic's ministries and departments and enterprises, associations and construction sites.

According to the results of the first 6 months, we failed to achieve the industrial production growth rate determined by the annual plan and the adopted socialist pledges. The growth rate slowed particularly sharply at enterprises and associations of union subordination, which increased the production volume in 6 months of 1979 only 4.4 percent compared with the annual target of 7.1 percent. Enterprises incorporated in the system of the ministries of power engineering, chemical industry, electrical equipment industry and others lagged behind considerably in this indicator.

Despite a certain reduction compared with the foregoing months, the number of lagging enterprises and associations is still appreciable. Enterprises in the cities of Poti, Gori and Tkvarcheli and in Gardabanskiy and Zestafonskiy rayons are failing to fulfill the state plans for the volume of sales and production of the gross product. The party, soviet and trade union organizations in the localities failed to render the lagging collectives sufficient assistance.

Enterprises of the republic ministries of construction materials industry, light industry and local industry are systematically violating contractual commitments for product supplies.

The actual labor productivity increase is lagging behind the boundaries charted by the annual plan. For industry of union subordination the level of labor productivity rose 2.6 percent against an annual plan of 5 percent.

The appreciable shortcomings in the development of industry of union subordination are largely caused by the fact that the republic is still not employing effective forms and methods of management and control of the economic activity of these and other enterprises.

The financial-economic state of a number of republic ministries and departments and payment discipline in the economy remain unsatisfactory. In 5 months of 1979 the target for profit from industrial activity for the republic as a whole was met only 93.9 percent.

The lagging in the public sector of the republic's agriculture in the procurement of a number of the most important livestock-raising products is giving rise to concern. In the first 6 months the kolkhozes and sovkhozes underfulfilled the quotas for sale to the state of milk (96.5 percent) and eggs (89.6 percent).

The farms of Lanchkhutskiy, Kaspskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Goriyskiy, Sagaredzhoy-skiy, Tsiteltskaroy-skiy and other rayons have allowed considerable lagging to develop in the sale of livestock-raising products to the state. Sagaredzhoy-skiy, Signakhskiy, Telavskiy, Akhmet'skiy, Marneul'skiy, Bolnisskiy, Tetrtskaroy-skiy, Zestafonskiy, Sachkher'skiy, Onskiy, Ambrolaure'skiy and Makharadzev'skiy rayons and the Kizlyarskiye winter pastures have lagged behind last year's rate of hay procurement and Zagaredzhoy-skiy, Tsiteltskaroy-skiy, Bolnisskiy, Tetrtskaroy-skiy, Tsulukidzev'skiy, Onskiy, Tsager'skiy, Abash'skiy, Gegechkorskiy and Lanchkhutskiy rayons have lagged behind in haylage procurement.

The Georgian SSR Ministry of Agriculture is being slow to reorganize the style and methods of its work. As before, the activity of this ministry and its organs in the localities lacks a proper system and purposefulness, and the level of management of individual sectors of agricultural production is low.

The plans for capital construction were not fulfilled.

A particularly difficult situation has come about in housing construction: the plan of capital investments was fulfilled 94 percent, while the plan for the commissioning of living space was fulfilled 86 percent.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers charged the leaders of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations with adopting measures to eliminate the shortcomings in work and liquidate in the remainder of the year the lagging that has been allowed to develop in fulfillment of the plan. The main attention here should be paid to fulfillment of the production growth rate targets.

For this purpose the republic, oblast, city and rayon commissions for seeking out production reserves must determine for each collective, with consideration of the lag that has been allowed to develop, targets for the unconditional fulfillment of the production growth rate in 1979 envisaged by the pledges. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee departments, the republic Council of Ministers and the party and soviet organs in the localities must organize weekly supervision of the fulfillment of these targets.

The Georgian SSR Gosplan, the Georgian SSR State Committee for Labor, republic ministries, departments, enterprises, associations and organizations, the councils of ministers of the Abkhazskaya ASSR and Adzharskaya ASSR and the ispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies of the Yugo-Osetinskaya AO and cities and rayons of the republic are charged with:

implementing measures aimed at insuring the rational utilization of labor resources, primarily through an increase in the mechanization of labor, particularly in ancillary, warehousing and transportation operations and the introduction of progressive equipment and techniques; and the utmost dissemination of progressive native and foreign experience and the extensive application of moral and economic incentive measures stimulating an increase in the manufacture of products with fewer workers; and

adopting measures for bringing due order to expenditure of the wage and material incentive funds in order to insure the correct correlation of the growth of labor productivity and the growth of the average wage.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers demanded of the leaders of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and Ministry of Forestry, the Gruzglavmontazhspetsstroy, the Ingurigesstroy Administration, the Tbilisi Combine for the Production of Building Structures, the Tbilisi Gas Fittings Plant and "Gruzpolimerkonteyner" Production Association, the Zestafonskiy "Gruzkabel'" Plant, the Sherapanskiy "Elektroelement" Plant, the Tbilisi Machine-Tool-Building Production Association, the Tbilisi Casting Equipment Plant and "Gruzzel'mash" Plant, the Kutaisi Small Tractor Plant and "Gruzvinmash" Production Association and the Anaseul'skoye Tea Industry Science-Production Association and the secretaries of the party committees of the cities of Poti and Tkibuli and Borzhomskiy, Santredskiy, Zugdidskiy, Tsalkskiy, Ambrolaurskiy, Dushetskiy, Onskiy, Chkhorotakuskiy and other rayons which have allowed lags to develop in labor productivity growth that they adopt measures guaranteeing the unconditional fulfillment of the targets for this indicator. It is proposed that they discuss at party and workers' meetings questions of the organization of labor and determine effective practical measures for a considerable increase in the output of each worker.

The Georgian SSR State Committee for Labor (Comrade R. Dzhabaridze) is charged with establishing stricter control over enterprises where labor is organized unsatisfactorily and with submitting proposals in good time to the party and soviet organs for correspondingly influencing the laggards.

For the purpose of the unconditional fulfillment of the profits plan the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers charged the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Department of Planning and Finance Organs (Comrade N. Santeladze), the Georgian SSR Gosplan (Comrade D. Kartvelishvili) and the Georgian SSR Ministry of Finance (Comrade P. Ananiashvili) with establishing for each department and leading enterprise for the second 6 months targets guaranteeing the fulfillment of this indicator by the republic for the year as a whole and with submitting proposals for examination in the Central Committee Bureau and Central Committee Secretariat and in the Presidium of the republic Council of Ministers with respect to systematically lagging enterprises and departments.

Cognizance is taken of the fact that a special commission has been created in the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers to which has been entrusted the duty of implementing effective measures for the careful expenditure of funds, and increase in enterprise and department profitability, an increase in competent management of the economy and an elevation of the role of managers in the strengthening of financial discipline.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and Georgian SSR Gosplan and the local party and soviet organs on whose territory enterprises of union subordination are located are charged with adopting measures for the more efficient management of the enterprises of the said group and rendering them effective assistance in their work.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Industry and Transportation Department (Comrade B. Barsukov) and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers (Comrade N. Chitanava) must, in conjunction with the Georgian SSR Gosplan, formulate within 1 month a system of measures to improve the coordination of the work of the industrial enterprises of union subordination located on the territory of the republic and submit it for examination by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat.

For the purpose of overcoming the lagging that has been allowed to develop in the first 6 months in securing the fulfillment of the 1979 plan quotas for the production of cotton and woolen yarn and cloth the Georgian SSR Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade G. Gantsenlidze) is charged with outlining and implementing concrete measures to complete construction and installation and other work at the Gori Cotton Production Association, the Tbilisi Worsted-Cloth Combine and other facilities.

It is proposed that the Georgian SSR ministries and departments and production associations and enterprises of union subordination located on the territory of the republic producing consumer goods outline and implement additional measures for the further development of the production of goods in mass demand.

The Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Sh. Etsadashvili), Ministry of Food Industry (Comrade R. Kontselidze), Ministry of Procurements (Comrade Sh.

Chanukvadze) and Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade A. Movsesyan), the Gruzgoskonsel'khoztekhnika (Comrade D. Sarishvili) and other ministries and departments directly connected with agricultural production and the processing of agricultural products and the local party, soviet and economic organs are charged with insuring in the third quarter the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the production, procurement and processing of plant-growing and livestock-raising products and fodder production; and surmounting the lag that has been allowed to develop in the first half of the year in the production and sale to the state of livestock-raising products from the public farms. Through the extensive introduction of line technology they must insure the harvesting of all agricultural crops at the best times and without losses and adopt additional measures:

to cater for each kolkhoz and sovkhoz's full requirement of high-quality seeds of agricultural crops for sowing for the 1980 harvest and also for feeding the seeds of these crops into the farms' insurance and carryover stocks;

for the successful wintering of the livestock in the 1979-1980 period, meaning the timely preparation of livestock-raising premises and fodder shops and also simultaneously with the procurement of coarse fodder the organization of its delivery to the wintering sites; and

adopting measures for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the fixed plans and quotas for the purchase of potatoes, vegetables, melon crops, fruit and other agricultural products and wild fruit and berries for the purpose of the fuller satisfaction of the population's need for these products.

The Ministry of Food Industry has been given the target of insuring the transportation of wine materials from the primary vinicultural plants and the maximum release of capacities by the grape-processing season; and increasing the pace of work on preparing the enterprises for the 1979 harvest grape-processing season, insuring the readiness of the primary vinicultural plants by 1 September, paying particular attention here to the quality of the repair of the production equipment and also the buildings, installations and cultural and general premises.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers have charged the leaders of the construction organizations and the party and soviet organs with reorganizing work on the management of capital construction. The main attention should be paid to the introduction of fixed capital. It is essential to determine a list of projects to be brought to completion for each city and rayon, create staffs at these projects headed by gorkom and raykom secretaries, concentrate human and material resources, organize people's labor and compile monthly schedules of the commissioning of the projects.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department (Comrade G. Andronikashvili) is charged with examining

weekly the state of affairs at projects nearing completion and enhancing the role of the local party organs and leaders of the republic assigned to the projects for their timely commissioning.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department (Comrade S. Khabeishvili) has been assigned the mission of disseminating the experience of organizing and political work in the construction of facilities of the Rustavi Chemical Plant.

The decree makes it incumbent upon the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and local party organs to enhance the responsibility of the leaders of construction organizations and the chairmen of gorispolkoms (rayispolkoms) for the assimilation of allocated capital for the construction of housing and its timely commissioning, enlist for this purpose the necessary human and material resources and determine effective forms of moral and economic incentive for the fulfillment of the set targets and an improvement in the construction workers' work and everyday conditions.

The attention of the ministers of construction (Comrade N. Medzmariashvili) and rural construction (Comrade I. Kharatishvili) was drawn to the lagging that had been allowed to develop in fulfillment of the plan quotas for housing. They were cautioned as to their personal responsibility for the fulfillment of this indicator.

The decree demanded that the economic and party leaders of the construction organizations insure the assimilation of funds and the introduction of fixed capital in the following sectors: the health service, vocational-technical education, science and culture.

The attention of Comrade V. Pateishvili, manager of the Georgian office of the USSR Gosbank, and Comrade Z. Gendzekhadze, manager of the Georgian office of the USSR Stroybank, was drawn to the unsatisfactory supervision of the state of planning and financial discipline in construction and to the construction of unplanned projects which is still being permitted.

The decree demands that the Georgian SSR Gosstab (Comrade A. Budze) adopt additional measures for the uninterrupted supply to national economy sectors of material-technical resources, particularly timber and metal, and that the Georgian SSR Ministry of Forestry (Comrade Sh. Chalaganiдзе) insure in the third quarter the ahead-of-schedule delivery to customers of essential timber.

For the purpose of the better satisfaction of the economy's freight-shipment requirements the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has charged the Zakavkazskoye Railroad Board (Comrade L. Bardosanidze) with:

securing an increase in sectional speed and observance of the train schedules; organizing special freight trains for the shipment of timber, establishing daily control over their haulage; striving for the continuous feed to the construction organizations of inert materials, paying particular attention

to shipments thereof beyond the republic; insuring the timely supply of rolling stock for shipments of agricultural freight and preventing its idling; and sharply enhancing the responsibility of the managers of services for the state of the shipments of agricultural freight;

the attention of the managers of the Samtredskoye and Tbilisskoye sections of the Zakavkazskaya Railroad was drawn to the need for the removal of the existing shortcomings in the organization of shipments of national economic freight and also passenger transportation and to insure the further increased efficiency and quality of the work of railroad transport;

the decree charges the republic's ministries and departments and enterprise, association and organization leaders with implementing additional measures to insure the steady presentation of freight for shipment and for the unloading of the railcars on all days of the week, to reduce their idling in the sidings of subdepartmental enterprises and organizations to the established norms and to improve the use of their carrying capacity and volume.

The decree demands that the Georgian SSR People's Control Committee (Comrade O. Melkadze) study in conjunction with the Georgian SSR Gosplan within 1 month the effectiveness of the measures being implemented by the republic's ministries and departments for economizing on the principal types of material resources; and adopt decisive measures for putting a stop to mismanagement and hold the culprits of extravagance strictly to account. Particular attention must be paid to the rational consumption of timber as a whole and, in particular, to the expenditure of timber procured from sanitary fellings.

The leaders of ministries and departments, state committees, associations, enterprises and organizations are obliged within 1 month to examine the status of the introduction of the achievements of science and technology, paying particular attention here to the implementation of measures enhancing the technical-economic level of production and the quality of manufactured products, analyze in depth the reasons for the nonfulfillment of plan quotas and outline concrete measures for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans of the development of science and technology for 1979. They are obliged to report on the work done up to the end of September to the Georgian SSR Gosplan, which is entrusted with collating the material and corresponding proposals which it receives and submitting them for examination by the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium.

For the purpose of the unconditional fulfillment of the commodity turnover plan and the additional target for 1979 and also the five-year plan as a whole it is essential that the Georgian SSR Ministry of Trade (Comrade M. Megrelishvili), the Tsekavshir' Board (Comrade K. Shavishvili) and the ministries and departments of the republic with a trading network adopt decisive measures to improve commercial and organizational work for the even distribution of commodity resources and their timely maneuvering and also to involve above-norm commodity surpluses in the commodity turnover.

The decree charges the ministries and departments, enterprise and association managers, the councils of ministers of the Abkhazskaya ASSR and the Adzharskaya ASSR and the soviet ispolkoms of the Yugo-Osetinskaya AO and of the cities and rayons of the republic with adopting measures for the early and thorough preparation of subdepartmental enterprises and organizations for work in the 1979-1980 fall-winter period.

The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have been set the task of extensively developing work on ideological support for the unconditional fulfillment of the plan targets and socialist pledges in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work." It is proposed for this purpose that extensive use be made of all means of ideological influence on the consciousness of the masses, particularly visual agitation and the mass information media, and that serious attention be paid to the educational aspects of socialist competition;

stepping up lecture propaganda on questions of an improvement in the organization of labor and production, the strengthening of financial discipline and scientific-technical progress, the disclosure and use of internal resources and acceleration of the production growth rate; and

uncovering the shortcomings in implementation of the state plan and in an economical and solicitous attitude toward work time and raw material and goods and disseminating progressive experience to the utmost.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ALIEV ADDRESSES COTTON GROWERS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIIY in Russian 25 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Azerbaijan Information Agency: "Urgent Tasks for the Republic's Agricultural Workers"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan held zonal conferences of cotton producing regions of the republic in the cities of Yevlakh and Imishli. The participants of the conferences discussed the problems of ensuring the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the production and sale to the government of raw cotton and other agricultural products, as well as the problems of increasing the production of feed for animal husbandry during the fourth year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

The participants of the conferences included the first secretaries of the rayon committees of the party, chairmen of rayon executive committees, heads of rayon agricultural administrations, chairmen of people's control committees, managers of rayon agricultural equipment associations, heads of irrigation system administrations, directors of cotton-processing plants and procurement centers, scientists, administrators of agricultural and other ministries and departments, executives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR, trade unions and Komsomol, representatives of newspapers and other mass information media.

First, the members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, ministers and other administrators of the republic familiarized themselves with the state of the care of cotton plantations, organization of labor of cotton growers, socialist competitions, and the organization of the party's political work among rural workers and their cultural and domestic services.

Reports on the state of cotton planting and the progress of other agricultural jobs were given at the conferences by the first secretaries of city and rayon committees of the party: Yevlakh -- E. Tagiyev, Imishli -- K. Ismailzade, Bardinskiy -- R. Safaraliyev, Agdzhahedinskiy -- N. Abbasov, Agdamskiy -- T. Orudzhev, Shamkhorskiy -- G. Veliyev, Kasum-Ismailovskiy -- V. Seidov, Mir-Bashirskiy -- D. Mamedov, Geokchayskiy -- G. Tagirov, Agdashskiy -- A. Gadzhiyeva, Udzharskiy -- S. Ismaylov, Sabirabadskiy -- M. Mamedov, Zhdanovskiy --

V. Ismaylov, Sal'yanskiy -- F. Shiraliyev, Saatlinskiy -- A. Babayev, Neftechalinskiy -- I. Kurbanov, Pushkinskiy -- M. Nagiyev, Kyurdamirskiy -- B. Makhmudov, Akhsuinskiy -- R. Adilov, Zardobskiy -- F. Efendiyev, Fizulinskiy -- G. Akhmedov, Dzebrail'skiy -- K. Agayev, Minister of Agriculture M. Askarov, Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources N. Rustamov, Chairman of Goskomsel'khoztekhniki [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment] Kh. Kerimov, Chairman of the State Committee for Viniculture and Wine-Making Yu. Rzayev.

The speakers described the great enthusiasm in work and politics at the fields and farms and determination of rural workers to strive for record yields of all agricultural crops and high productivity of animal husbandry. Many rayons completed the harvesting of grain crops, fulfilled their plans and socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the government, filled up their seed funds, and are plowing land for next year's harvest. Cotton growers have overcome successfully the difficulties of the unfavorable spring and saved the harvest. Cotton plants are developing somewhat faster than last year, and pods are forming rapidly. The fourth complex treatment of cotton plants is being completed. Rayon officials reported on the higher socialist pledges made by cotton growers in response to the patriotic appeal of the workers of Neftechalinskiy Rayon.

At the same time, the speakers mentioned the deficiencies in the organization of agricultural jobs, particularly in their quality, pointed out that Goskomsel'khoztekhniki, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, and their local agencies did not give sufficient help to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and criticized construction organizations for delaying the construction of important projects.

Comrade G. A. Aliyev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, spoke at the conferences.

He said that the Soviet people are fulfilling successfully the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, of the July and November (1978) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the goals set in the speeches and works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The workers of Azerbaijan are contributing greatly to the achievements of the country. Having described the fulfillment of the plans during the three years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, Comrade Aliyev dwelt on the results of the six months of 1979. Fulfilling their pledges, industrial workers of the republic achieved considerable increase in the production volume, growth of labor productivity, and improvement in the quality of their products. Everything is progressing well in agriculture. The republic has already produced more than one million tons of grain and is completing the fulfillment of the plan for its delivery to the state. The yield of cotton and grapes is increasing rapidly. Vegetable growers are working at an accelerated pace and have completed the plan for the delivery of vegetables to the union-wide fund. Tea and tobacco growers are working successfully. The plans for procurement of animal husbandry products are fulfilled

ahead of schedule. The year's plan and socialist pledges for the procurement of cocoons have also been fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Comrade Aliyev stressed that the results achieved during the first six months are a direct continuation of the labor victories won during the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans. For nine consecutive years, the republic was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Trade-Union Council, and the Central Committee of the All-Union Lenin Young Communist League. Now, the goal is to consolidate and multiply the successes and improve steadily the effectiveness and quality of work in all sectors of economy and culture.

Comrade Aliyev said further that the familiarization with the condition of cotton plants and the exchange of opinions at the conferences indicate that the republic has a solid foundation for obtaining high yields. The condition of crops is good everywhere, which made it possible for cotton growers of all rayons to make new higher pledges for the sale of raw cotton to the state. This is another confirmation of the great reserves which the cotton-growing industry of the republic has at its disposal.

The high achievements in this important branch of agriculture of Azerbaijan during the last ten years are the result of the intense and purposeful work of the republican party organization, Soviet agricultural agencies, and selfless work of our skillful cotton growers. There has been a radical change in the attitude toward the raising of cotton plants. Much experience has been accumulated in its growing, harvesting, and processing, and the work in this area is being improved constantly. The production of cotton in the republic doubled in eight years. In the three years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, 1,641,500 tons of cotton were sold to the state, or 190,000 tons above the plan. Azerbaijan occupies a place of merit among the cotton-raising republics of the country.

Scientists conducting extensive and useful work in the area of cotton selection and its pest and disease control contributed greatly to the successes in cotton growing. They developed new varieties of cotton, such as "3038" (author -- A. Guseynov of the Azerbaijan Institute of Cotton Growing) which ripens quickly, is highly productive, and gives a good yield of fiber. At the present time, it occupies one half of the area of all cotton plantations. The variety "Yubileynyy" is very promising. Quite recently, we were importing cotton seeds from other republics, but now we have raised the level of seed production and fully satisfy our needs in high-quality seeds.

Significant progress has been made in the area of pest control particularly against boll weevils, the worst enemy of cotton plants. The biological method of pest control is used more and more widely. It makes it possible to reduce the use of toxic chemicals. Other effective means and methods of pest control using land equipment and agricultural aviation are also being used.

According to Comrade Aliyev, last year we produced a record amount of cotton -- 600,000 tons. It is particularly gratifying that we reached the high mark

during the year when General-Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev presented the Order of Lenin to the city of Baku. The achieved results, the growth of the skills of cotton growers, and the improvement of the management standards of this industry make it possible to spread socialist competition for the production of a greater amount of cotton, particularly because the harvest accumulating in the fields is higher than that of last year. But, in order to solve this problem, it is necessary to increase the pace and improve the quality of field jobs, because success can be achieved only through highly productive labor. One month is left until the beginning of cotton harvesting. The fate of the harvest and of our high socialist pledges depends on our work in the course of this month.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan passed a special resolution on conducting a month's campaign starting 25 July for accumulating a high yield of cotton and its preparation for harvesting. The goal is to implement the necessary agrotechnical measures in a strict order at a high quality level during this time and to ensure intensive development of the plants and accumulation of a high yield on each hectare of planted areas.

It is gratifying that weed control is well organized everywhere this year and the cotton fields are basically clean. Quite recently, weeds were a scourge of many farms. Active weed control must be continued during the next period.

Special attention should be given to modern methods of watering. The skills and experience of people in this area have grown greatly. Night watering, when water is used effectively, is practiced more widely. The introduction of organic fertilizers during watering is practiced more widely. However, this practice has not spread as widely as it should. It is necessary to intensify the control over watering and to organize it in such a way that each hectare of cotton plantations would be given the necessary amount of water in the course of the month, and to water primarily during the night with the use of flexible hoses applying advanced methods. Some rayons of the Karabakhskaya zone experience water shortage. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade Rustamov) must take measures to provide sufficient amounts of water for all cotton plantations.

The most important problem for the forthcoming month is pest control for cotton plants. It is necessary to take effective measures in order not to allow the spread of cotton boll weevils of the second generation. Last year, timely measures were not taken in some rayons and boll weevils harmed considerably the crops and, finally, the harvest. The limited spread of boll weevils of the first generation this year must not satisfy anybody and relax his vigilance.

Much depends on the organization of the observation service for timely detection of boll weevils. Unfortunately, some farms do not give sufficient attention to the work of observers and do not strive for its effectiveness. It is necessary to use actively all methods and means in order not to allow the spread of pests and diseases of cotton plants.

During the period of the month's campaign for the accumulation of crops, each farm and each brigade must have a well thought-through calendar plan for a complex of agrotechnical measures, implementation deadlines, and provisions for their strict fulfillment.

The forthcoming month must be used well for the preparation for harvesting. This concerns primarily the preparation of the entire equipment and the transportation facilities. It is necessary to speed up the repairs of cotton-picking machines which are not completed in many rayons, such as Udzharskiy, Agdzhabedinskiy, and Kasum-Ismailovskiy rayons. It is necessary to accelerate the training of machine operators and to organize their training at a proper level.

The cotton growers of Sabirabadskiy, Neftechalinskiy, and Sal'yanskiy rayons promised to pick 60-70% of the yield with machines. Comrade Aliyev said that they approve and support this initiative. It is necessary for other rayons to make their contribution to this important matter on the basis of the experience of many wonderful machine operators available in each rayon. It is known that only 21% of the cotton yield was picked in the republic with machines. Each machine picked only an average of 57 tons of raw cotton. This figure reaches 70-80 tons in other republics. To harvest the major part of the crop by machines must be the slogan of cotton growers. The Ipatov method of the organization of harvesting jobs must be spread widely. Incidentally, machine harvesting and the preceding defoliation of cotton fields reduces considerably the number of wintering boll weevils.

One of the main tasks in the area of cotton growing is further improvement of the quality of raw cotton. In recent years, the situation with the quality of cotton has improved. Cotton growers of Sabirabadskiy, Sal'yanskiy, Bardinskiy, and Neftechalinskiy rayons supported the initiative of the Yam-pol' sugar beet growers last year and started striving not only for increasing the yield of raw cotton, but also for improving its quality and for increasing the yield of fiber from each hectare. It is gratifying to see that, according to the results of last year, the indexes in this area for our republic increased considerably and became higher than the average union indexes. There was a time when some people stated that we would not be able to catch up with other cotton-growing republics with respect to this index. Our achievements indicate that the effectiveness of production is growing, the quality of work is improving, and that the measures implemented by us yield good results. This year, it is necessary to pick cotton of even higher quality, to ensure that at least 80% of the entire yield would be cotton of superior grades, and thus to achieve high final results -- the yield of top-quality fibers.

Special attention must be given to the work in the areas of cotton seeds. We must ensure the fulfillment of the plan for the procurement of cotton seeds and to improve further the quality of seeds for sowing next year.

It is necessary to prepare plants at an appropriate time for the processing of raw cotton, to complete the repairs of storing facilities, and to equip them with the necessary equipment, devices, and gear. The construction of

asphalt-covered platforms for drying cotton must be completed before the first of August.

The Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Rural Construction], Minkomkhoz [Ministry of the Municipal Economy], Ministry of Highway Construction and Operation, and SMU [Construction-Installation Administration]-6 of the Glavdorstroy [Main Administration for the Construction of All-Union Highways] did not observe the deadlines for putting rural airports in operation. Their administrators Comrades Asanov, Topchiyev, Khalafov, and Salimov must take urgent measures in order to complete the construction of these projects and deliver them no later than the first ten days of August.

There are still instances of carelessness among the workers of cotton-cleaning plants and storage facilities during the receiving of harvest. The problems of the preparation of cotton-cleaning plants and storage facilities and the selection and distribution of the personnel at these enterprises must receive close attention not only from "Azzagotkhlopkoprom", but also from rayon authorities.

Comrade Aliyev said that, taking into consideration that the development rate of cotton growing is higher than that of last year and that rich crops are ripening everywhere, it is necessary to take all measures and use all possibilities in order to fulfill the year's plan of cotton procurement in September. This should be the goal of the administrators of each farm, each brigade, and all cotton growers.

Just as in previous years, the greatest responsibility for the observance of the schedules for all measures for the accumulation and harvesting of crops rests with the administrators of rayon party organizations and primary party organizations. When we visited kolkhozes, we were told that the members of rayon committees of the party and of other organizations are often in the fields, including during nights when watering is done. Such organization of work must be welcome in every way. All stages of work, down to harvesting and delivery of the harvest to the state, must be controlled by the party. It is necessary to spread socialist competitions of cotton growers still wider, to perform systematic mutual checking of the progress of agrotechnical measures, accumulation of crops by brigades, kolkhozes, and rayons, to popularize the experience of outstanding workers in every possible way, to point out boldly the defects and to eliminate them efficiently.

Comrade Aliyev said further that the republic made considerable progress in the development of grain farming. At the present time, the harvesting of grain is nearing completion, and three centners more grain was thrashed from each hectare than last year. Many rayons have record yields. For example, grain growers of Agdamskiy Rayon thrashed 44 centners of grain from each hectare. This is the result of the fact that the rayon started cultivating high-yielding varieties of wheat, improved the care of the crops, and started the struggle against losses. The yield of grain is high in Zhdanovskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Belokanskiy, Bardinskiy, Ismailinskiy, Agdzhabedinskiy and a number of other rayons.

Quite recently, the administrators of Sabirabadskiy Rayon stated that the soil and climatic conditions do not make it possible to obtain high yields of grain. Practice refuted this completely. Last year, Sabirabadskiy Rayon grain growers received an average of 35 centners per hectare, and this year 37.7 centners each. This was the result of the fact that more attention was given to seed farming in the rayon and to the entire cycle of work at the grain fields. However, some rayons still have low grain yields. Thus, we must start preparations for the next year now in order to obtain high yields everywhere.

It is necessary to intensify the supervision of the use of thrashed grain, to accelerate its delivery to the state, and to fulfill socialist pledges for procurement in the shortest possible time. At the same time, it is necessary to refine the grain storage balance for each rayon and farm and to use rationally each kilogram of grain.

One of the important agrotechnical measures is the preparation of land for sowing winter crops, their timely plowing, introduction of fertilizers, and watering. It is necessary to establish strict control to ensure that the fields would be plowed to the necessary depth with double-level plows with the use of skim-coulters everywhere. Preparation of land for sowing winter grain crops must be completed no later than the 15th of August. Socialist competitions among machine operators in plowing for quick completion of plowing and improvement of its quality will contribute to the acceleration of the jobs, and this will be controlled by the party and agricultural agencies. Each rayon must have its own seed fund of high-yielding varieties of wheat and barley so that all watered areas would be sown just by them. If this requirement is achieved, we will be able to considerably increase the yield of the fields.

Comrade Aliyev continued, that our achievements will not be full if we do not make a drastic change in animal husbandry and the production of animal-husbandry products the demand in which is growing every year. When Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke in Baku, he criticized us for serious lagging in animal husbandry, appealed to us to make appropriate conclusions and increase the output of meat, milk, and other products. We assured him that we would take the necessary measures in order to change this situation. Although certain work in this direction has been done, the possibilities of the republic for a sharp development of animal husbandry are not used sufficiently.

For example, the laying-in of fodder is not progressing satisfactorily. There are serious defects in this respect in Yevlakhskiy, Kasum-Ismaïlovskiy, İdzbarskiy, Shamkhorskiy, and other rayons. The problems of improving crops used for fodder are not given proper attention and their watering is poorly organized. The quality of fodder at some farms is poor and there are instances when the amounts of the laid-in hay and silage are overstated. It is necessary to put an end to such shameful occurrences.

The plans for the production of succulent fodder and grass meal are not fulfilled year after year. This year, the optimal dates for sowing afterharvest

corn for silage have been missed. The initiative shown by corn growers of Belokanskiy Rayon was good. They proposed to strive for obtaining 75 centners of grain and 600 centners of the green mass of corn from each hectare. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan supported the initiative of Belokanskiy Rayon farmers, and it is necessary for other rayons to follow their example in order to increase considerably the yield of corn fields.

The goal is to have no less than 20 centners of fodder units produced on the farm per one reference head of cattle in 1979. Special attention should be given to the quality of the laid-in fodders. This will considerably increase the productivity of animal husbandry.

The second half of the year must be devoted to the eradication of these grave faults in animal husbandry. It is necessary to mobilize the potentialities of each rayon and each farm for the fulfillment of the urgent problems in animal husbandry, particularly for the acceleration of the pace of the laying-in of fodder, further increase in the productivity of cattle, increase in the output of meat, milk, and eggs in order to fulfill successfully all plans and socialist pledges made for the fourth year of the five-year plan. Another important task is to bring the production of animal-husbandry products at the lagging farms to the level of leading farms. All reserves must be used for intensive development of animal husbandry. It is necessary to increase the numbers of cows in the herds, to increase the yield of milk and the average delivery weight of each animal, increase the wool yield, and to prevent barrenness.

Grape growers are faced with important tasks. They follow from the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and Development of Viticulture and Wine Making in the Azerbaijan SSR" adopted on Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative. This document defines a far-reaching program of further development not only of viticulture, but also of the entire agriculture of the republic and of social development of rural areas. This year, grape growers can and must produce not less than one million tons of grapes. There are all the necessary conditions for exceeding the last year's level of the production of vegetables, melons, fruit, tea, and tobacco.

While speaking about this, Comrade Aliyev dwelt in detail on the problems of generalizing and spreading advanced experience in agriculture. This is an important means in the struggle for accomplishing the goal set by the 25th CPSU Congress: to make the Tenth Five-Year Plan a five-year plan of effectiveness and quality. It is the duty of the party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations to improve socialist competition among rural workers, to sum up the results systematically, and to use moral and material stimuli correctly.

It is necessary to create business-like atmosphere and creative spirit in all production sections on each farm. This will contribute to the growth of work activities of the personnel, will increase the sense of responsibility in each

worker, and will strengthen discipline. In this connection, the role of the mass information media increases because they are called upon to popularize everything new and advanced, and to help revealing and eliminating defects.

Having mentioned the importance of further improvement of cultural, personal, shopping, and medical services for rural workers, Comrade Aliyev dwelt on the practical problems of republican ministries of culture, trade, domestic services to the population, health, municipal and housing facilities, and Azer-ittifak [expansion unknown] and stressed the necessity of eliminating the faults present in their work as soon as possible.

Comrade Aliyev said, each year of the five-year plan is a serious test for us. This year is the year of preparation for the 110th Anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 60th Anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. It is a decisive year of the five-year plan, and the realization of the goals of the Tenth Five-Year Plan as a whole will depend greatly on successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of 1979.

Comrade Aliyev continued saying that during the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan which took place a few days ago he received a phone call from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev who was on vacation. He was interested in the state of affairs in the republic, particularly in agriculture. Comrade Aliyev reported that everything was going well, the plans are fulfilled successfully, and this makes it possible to say with assurance that record indexes will be achieved in all sectors of the national economy. Comrade Brezhnev was pleased to get this information and asked to transmit his warm greetings and wishes of new successes to the workers of Azerbaijan. The telephone call from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and his thrilling words are a new manifestation of the constant concern of the leader of our party and state for Azerbaijan and its people and an inspiring stimulus in our activities.

Comrade Aliyev said in conclusion that each rural worker should be aware of the subject matter and problems discussed at the conferences so that he would understand his role, place, and responsibility for the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges. There is no doubt that rural workers of Azerbaijan will mark the fourth year of the five-year plan by the highest results in the production and procurement of all types of products of plant growing and animal husbandry and thus will lay a strong foundation for early fulfillment of the plans of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

Participating in the conferences were: Second Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Yu. N. Pugachev and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G. Kh. Ibragimov.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN KIRGIZ, TURKMEN SSR

New Russian Language Institute in Kirgiziya

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] A new VUZ--the Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature--has been opened in Frunze. The editors asked the rector of the institute, V. D. Skirdov, to discuss this event in more detail.

[Question] Vasily Danilovich, what prompted the opening of the Institute of Russian Language and Literature?

[Answer] As we know, the Russian language is now being studied in more than one hundred of the world's countries. In the peoples of our multinational country there is an especially great love for the Russian language and a desire to master it. You see, the Russian language is the language of the great Lenin, the language of friendship and progress, the language of advanced culture and science. The schools and VUZ's of our republic are doing important work in the field of Russian language mastery. However, they are today experiencing an acute shortage of qualified teachers of Russian language and literature and the future will see an ever increasing need for them, particularly in the rural localities. To provide the schools and other educational institutions of our republic with skilled teaching personnel we have set up a pedagogical institute for Russian language and literature. It is our country's third VUZ of this type. There are similar installations in Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan.

The opening of the new pedagogical VUZ in Kirgiziya is another striking indication of the unflagging concern exhibited by the Communist Party and Soviet government in the matter of further enhancement of public education and culture in the republic.

[Question] How will the first courses be organized?

[Answer] Young people of any nationality can enroll in the institute. The instruction process will proceed along two educational lines: one for secondary school graduates with Russian language training, the other for secondary school graduates with training in the Kirgiz or some other language. To the extent prescribed by the national school curriculum the boys or girls who have had Russian language instruction are given the right to write dictation or exposition as they choose instead of a composition.

The right of preferential enrollment in the institute is enjoyed by persons who have permanent residence in the rural locality and by those who have been sent to the institute by enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, institutions and organizations for study in a specialized field which is relevant to the nature of the job held by the matriculant. Examples are tutors in boarding schools, Young Pioneer leaders and pupils of primary classes.

[Question] Where will the processing of documents and entrance exams be carried out?

[Answer] We have constructed a new building for the institute in the 10th Micro-rayon but this year the processing of documents and entrance exams will take place at the following VUZ's: for matriculants who reside in Oshskaya Oblast--at the Osh Pedagogical Institute; for those who reside in Frunze and the rayons of republic subordination--at Kirgiz State University; and for those who reside in Naryn'skaya and Issyk-Kul'skaya oblasts--at the Kirgiz Women's Pedagogical Institute. In matters pertaining to the processing of documents and entrance exams one can, if necessary, apply directly to the administration of the Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature (at the address 720020, City of Frunze, 10th Micro-rayon).

What plan has been adopted for acceptance in the institute?

[Answer] This year and in subsequent years we will take 500 students for the first course. In this connection I would like to appeal through the newspaper to the local soviet and party organs of the republic, the public education workers, and the directors and teachers of the schools and ask them to lend their assistance in the selection and dispatch to the new institute of young men and women who have a love for Russian language and literature and plan to devote their lives to the wonderful and difficult teaching profession.

[Question] What else can be said about the new institute?

[Answer] In addition to the training of teacher personnel, the institute will address itself to the coordination of the scientific and methodological work in the republic and will become a center for the solution of the many pressing problems of Russian philology and methods of teaching Russian language and literature in the Kirgiz study hall along with the

comparative grammar of the Russian and Kirgiz languages. The institute will also help in the publication of original textbooks and working aids, the development of new curricula, etc. The study halls will be equipped with the most modern educational and technical equipment, linguaphone rooms and laboratories, and phonics halls and rooms for programming education.

Russian Language Taught in Republic VUZ's

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 8 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] The ever-growing role of the Russian language and the need for in-depth study of it stem from many social functions. As one of the basic languages of culture, science, technology and education, it brings together the representatives of the various nationalities of our country.

Russian as a special subject was introduced in the secondary schools of Turkmen SSR in the 1939-40 academic year. Russian language is now also being taught in secondary specialized schools and in all the departments, both language and nonlanguage, of the republic's VUZ's. Extremely significant is the fact that the teaching in all six of the republic's VUZ's is carried out in the Russian language.

In the schools with the Turkmen language Russian language study is carried out from the first to the tenth-year class. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that many of the school dropouts--graduates of the rural national schools--have an inadequate mastery of Russian speech. Therefore, the first-priority tasks facing the public education organs include the problem of supplying the general education schools and the secondary specialized schools with qualified Russian language teachers. This problem has acquired particular urgency in light of the republic's attainment of universal secondary education.

The training of Russian language specialists in the republic is in the hands of two VUZ's--Turkmen State University [TCU] imeni A. M. Gor'kiy and Turkmen State Pedagogical Institute [TCPI] imeni V. I. Lenin. Every year they turn out more than 300 specialists in Russian philology. Recent years have seen a considerable increase in the number of students in the Russian philology departments. Last academic year about 1500 students were enrolled for study in the day-school Russian philology department of TCU and about 700 students in TCPI. Last year alone the day-school at the university matriculated 350 students--future Russian language specialists--and the pedagogical institute 176 students. The majority of the students in these departments are graduates of the national schools. There has been a substantial increase in the number of students who graduated from a rural Turkmen school.

The specialized linguistic departments of the VUZ's are doing a great deal to improve the teaching process in terms of the characteristics of the

republic and to enhance the quality of the lecture courses and specialization subjects being offered. They are seeking the most effective forms and methods of conducting practical, laboratory and seminar classes, of organizing the fulfillment of course and graduate work, and of inculcating habits of independent creative work.

We cannot, however, fail to take note of the fact that the quality of the training of students is a variable factor. The level of knowledge of Turkmen rural school graduates is more and more markedly different from the level of those who were graduated from an urban school or from a school with Russian language instruction. This is because there are still quite a few difficulties entailed in organizing Russian language study and teaching in the national groups of the Russian philology departments and in the training of teachers for the rural national schools.

Some changes made by the departments in the standard curriculum, specialized organization of the teaching process for students of the national groups, in particular the introduction of brief practical work in Russian language and literature, the provision of reading material on the most complex subjects in two groups, and the preparation of themes for specialized subjects and course work with due regard for the characteristics of the student body--all these things have undoubtedly enabled us to focus greater attention on the development of the speech of the national school graduates and have prepared them to grasp the complex theoretical subjects which are relevant to their specialty. Nevertheless, at this point many of the students who have graduated from national schools lack the capacity to do graduate work in the theory of language and literature. In accordance with a decision of the specialized departments, state exams are being administered to the students with results indicating that in respect to the basic subjects--contemporary Russian language and the history of Russian literature--the knowledge possessed by these students is very mediocre. The practical mastery of Russian speech attained by some of the graduates is also at an unsatisfactorily low level.

In this connection the specialized departments have worked out measures for improving the methods and modes of work with students of the national groups.

To strengthen the professional orientation in the training of future leaders for the national schools we have set up specialized courses and seminars dealing with the urgent problems of modern Russian language, comparative study of the Russian and Turkmen languages, and methods of teaching Russian language and literature in the Turkmen school. This work, which is an important test of the effectiveness of the preparation of the students, is also being organized with the professional and pedagogical orientation and the specific character of the students in mind and it is being carried out in both the Russian and the Turkmen schools. The development of skills in oral and written language is being furthered also by extracurricular activities of every possible type: circles for

promoting modern Russian language, Russian speech expertise, translation, and methods of teaching the Russian language and Soviet literature.

To strengthen the practical orientation of the Russian language instruction and to eliminate the deficiencies of the teachers of Russian language and literature in the remote regions of the republic, the university department of Russian philology is now looking into the possibility of setting up a special department for graduates of the rural national schools. Already prepared is a standard curriculum variant for this department. With this curriculum as a basis it will be desirable in the future to open a specialized pedagogical institute for Russian language and literature.

One of the most important tasks in improving the teaching of Russian language in the nonlanguage departments and the nonlanguage VUZ's is the development of programs and study and methodological aids for students of the national groups. A great deal of work in this direction is carried out by specialized linguistic departments in the VUZ's. Thus, TGU has published "A Program for Practical Work on the Russian Language," four issues of the "Collected Exercises in Modern Russian Language" and the working aid "Principles of Speech Expertise." It has also prepared two issues of the "Collected Articles on Russian Language Dictation" and "Practical Work on Russian Phraseology." The teachers in the interfaculty departments have also published a number of textbooks and working aids.

The teachers of Russian language in the nonlanguage VUZ's and departments are impatiently awaiting the compilation of a standard textbook on the Russian language, one which will meet the present-day requirements of linguistic instruction. This textbook should be the basis for the development of a complex of working aids, including imaginative textbooks which are mindful of the native language of the students and their field of specialization and also including school dictionaries and various kinds of aids and instructional materials on the development of speech.

In the academic year just ended all the interfaculty departments operated on the basis of a standard program which was prepared with the participation of representatives of the various Union republics. The Third Zonal Conference on the Linguistic Principles Applicable to the Teaching of Russian Language (to be held next October in Ashkhabad) will help to make the results of the introduction of the new program even more intensely felt.

In the republic recent years have seen a considerable improvement in the status of the training of the national scientific pedagogical personnel and an increase in the number of candidates of sciences and docents. However, at this point two thirds of the teachers of Russian language in the VUZ's do not now have degrees and academic rank and there are no doctors of sciences among them.

All the problems dealt with in this article were also discussed at the recent Tashkent All-Union scientific and theoretical conference on "The Russian Language--the Language of the Friendship and Cooperation of the USSR Nations," a conference in which this author participated. But even the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education and Administration for VUZ's have not exhausted all the possibilities for improving the teaching of Russian language in the higher educational institutions.

A. Muralov

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CSO: 1809

REGIONAL

TBILISI SCHOOLS TEACHING LANGUAGES OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Aug 79 p 3

[Interview with K. Tsereteli, corresponding member of Georgian Academy of Sciences, on Middle East languages teaching experiment]

[Text] [Question] Konstantin Grigor'yevich, I would first like to know the reasons for the inclusion of the new subjects in the curriculum?

[Answer] Georgia's historical and cultural relations with the countries of the Near and Middle East are well known. It is sufficient to recall the oriental sources on the history of Georgia, the oriental versions of the ancient Georgian literary texts and the oriental epigraphical and numismatic material found on Georgian territory. Many of the documents and finds still have to be researched. It is, in a word, difficult to conceive of a study of the history of the Georgian language without consideration of its interconnections with Arabic, Turkish and Persian.

Moreover, the role of the oriental countries in contemporary international relations is constantly increasing in our day, cultural and economic contacts between them and the USSR are developing, and there is an increasing need for specialists conversant with oriental languages.

And how important it is to begin study of them in childhood, when they are mastered particularly well. Unfortunately, we in the Oriental Studies Faculty of the Tbilisi State University and our colleagues in other VUZ's also have to begin the teaching of languages considerably later—with student days.

A great deal of time is spent on language training to the detriment of other special disciplines.

The teaching of oriental languages in the secondary schools is making it possible to appreciably improve the training of personnel for the authoritative Georgian science of oriental studies. The corresponding subjects have now been introduced within an experimental framework in the following Tbilisi schools: Persian in No 1, Arabic in No 3 and Experimental and Turkish in No 54.

[Question] How, then, is the teaching process organized?

[Answer] Lessons begin in the second grade. The students are split into three-four groups so that the maximum attention may be paid to each. In the first year of study of the language the accent is on the development of verbal skills. This applies to Arabic and Persian since the graphics of writing the characters here differ fundamentally from those to which we are accustomed and it is difficult to assimilate them simultaneously with new words. Those studying Turkish, which is based on the Latin script, are also taught the written language. Extensive use is made in the lesson of visual aids and illustrations, and dialogs are conducted between students.

[Question] Apparently, the Methods Council on the Teaching of Oriental Languages in School under the auspices of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Education, which you head, has had to solve many problems?

[Answer] Of course, and this is perfectly natural. The teachers who initiated this work and the scientific assistants of the Oriental Studies Faculty of the Tbilisi State University paid attention not only to the process of instruction itself but also engaged in the drawing up of methods aids and the compilation of textbooks. I would like to mention that a Turkish language textbook for the second and third grades has already been written. Its author is I. Gotsiridze, associate professor for the Tbilisi State University Department of Turkic Studies. An Arabic textbook has also been produced--the fruit of the labor of N. Kakhiani, associate professor of the Semitology Department. The scholars themselves are currently teaching in the schools. Programs and instructional aids have been elaborated.

Our council coordinates the entire work in this field. It is made up of such eminent oriental language specialists as V. Kotetishvili, professor of Tbilisi State University's Department of Iranian Studies, Prof N. Dzhanaishiya, head of the Department of Turkic Studies, T. Margvelashvili, associate professor of the Semitology Department, and others. We are constantly collating and analyzing accumulated experience.

[Question] Incidentally, about experience. Oriental languages are taught in the schools of Azerbaijan, the Central Asian republics....

[Answer] Yes, but in Georgia these languages will be taught in parallel with West European languages as far as the completion of secondary school. Thus the graduates will have two foreign languages.

A group of our specialists has already visited Baku. Close contacts have been established with our Azerbaijani colleagues. We are also planning a trip to Central Asia.

[Question] Konstantin Grigor'yevich, a few words on the results of the experiment....

[Answer] The first 2 years have proven highly promising. The children are deriving pleasure from their studies and assimilating material easily and rapidly. As corroboration of this I would like to cite the opinion of Mut'ib Shanan, president of the "Syria-USSR" Friendship Society and member of the Regional Leadership of the Ba'th Party, who, while in Tbilisi, visited the school where Arabic is taught. "We were struck by the level of knowledge of Arabic in the children, who had only been studying it for a few months," Mut'ib Shanan wrote in the book of the guests of honor.

Our work has also created great interest in scientific circles. It was positively evaluated at a joint scientific-methods session of the Department of Arabic Philology of the Moscow State University and the Semitology Department of Tbilisi State University which was held this June.

The number of those wishing to study oriental languages is growing. Taking this into consideration, the Georgian SSR Ministry of Education made a decision to broaden the experiment. As of the new academic year oriental languages will be taught in three more Tbilisi schools. The children will be taught by graduates of the Tbilisi State University Oriental Studies Faculty.

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REGIONAL

NEW JOURNAL ON TEACHING RUSSIAN IN MOLDAVIAN SCHOOLS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 2

[Article: "Happy Landings!"]

[Text] RUSSKIY YAZYK V MOLDAVSKOY SHKOLE [Russian Language in the Moldavian School]--such is the title of the new journal on teaching methods of the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, the first issue of which has just come out.

On its cover are the words of General Secretary CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: "Lenin's dream that every citizen of our country 'would have the opportunity of learning the great Russian language' is being successfully realized."

In these words are focused the tasks and the thematic direction of the new publication. The journal is for teachers and specialists of Russian language and literature in Moldavian schools, instructors of vocational and technical schools, higher and secondary specialized teaching institutions, lecturers, graduate and undergraduate students--future language and literature teachers.

The journal's first issue begins with greetings by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the participants of the All-Union Scientific-Theoretical Conference "The Russian Language--the Language of Friendship and Cooperation of the Peoples of the USSR" and an article by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia Comrade I.I. Bodyul "The Russian Language --an Eternal Living Source of Growth for All the Peoples of the USSR."

Under the heading "Brotherhood of Peoples--Friendship of Literatures" corresponding member of the MSSR Academy of Sciences S. Chibotaru and Doctor of Philological Sciences K. Ponovich have the articles "Literature Born of October" and "Sources."

Another section of the journal is called "A Word on the Russian Language"; here readers will become acquainted with writers Yem. Bykov, P. Kruchenyuk, G. Iyenchinov and other authors.

Considerable space in the journal is devoted to materials dealing with methodology and experience of teaching the Russian language in Moldavian schools.

Readers will also find on the pages of the new journal materials devoted to the 180th anniversary of the birth of A.S. Pushkin, official reports and information.

"We well understand"—it says in a statement of the editorial board to its readers—"that the journal's success depends on the joint efforts of the editors and the readers—our true and demanding friends in all the cities and rayons of the republic. The editors of the journal RUSSKIY YAZYK V MOLDAVSKOY SHKOLE count on your friendship and assistance, on your comradely advice, candidness and criticism."

Thus the publication's first issue is meeting its readers. Happy landings, new journal!

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REGIONAL

NEW LATVIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA HIGHLIGHTS SOVIET YEARS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by I. Rijekstin'sh, deputy responsible editor of the LSE: "A Latvian Soviet Encyclopediya"]

[Text] Soon the three-letter abbreviation--LSE--will be just as common as, let us say, MEL--the abbreviated title of the regional Malaya Entsiklopediya Latviyskoy SSR [Small Encyclopedia of the Latvian SSR] (in three volumes, 1967-1970, with an alphabetized subject and name index, 1972). Today the MEL is the most extensive scientific-reference publication in Soviet Latvia. The ten volumes of the universal LSE--Latvian Soviet Encyclopedia--should significantly supplement the scientific-reference "resources" of the Latvian Soviet reader, as the LSE is the first universal (general) encyclopedia in Latvia in the years of the Soviet power.

Our publication is intended to disclose to the Latvian Soviet reader the deep roots of his closeness to the great Russian people, his revolutionary past, culture and science and the indissoluble tie of our economy and culture to the economy and culture of all the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union.

The first task of the LSE is to reflect the epoch of developed socialism and the latest achievements of Soviet science and culture. This task is being fulfilled both by the whole Soviet encyclopedia system as a whole and by each of the Soviet national encyclopedias that are being published (or already have been published, as in the Ukraine, in Belorussia and in Estonia) in the union republics. The encyclopedias provide for the broadest range of readers verified and scientifically validated factual material. They contribute to further strengthening of the friendship of the Soviet peoples and are becoming an effective means of communist education of workers and of the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist outlook.

It is no accident that about 60 percent of the content of the LSE will deal with the social and political sciences and also with literature and art and 40 percent with the natural sciences and technology. In determining the main

proportions of the branches of knowledge, it was taken into account the consideration that in a relatively small universal encyclopedia designed for the widest range of readers, the biggest attention should be devoted to those questions that would more or less interest any educated person regardless of his vocation (incidentally, a specialist in physics, chemistry, technology or natural science, taking into account the truly grandiose achievements made in these fields, will nonetheless look for more detailed and more useful reference material in other sources, at the very least in sectorial encyclopedias).

The total size of the LSE is 1,200 printer's sheets. Of this number about 1,000 sheets will be for the text, the rest--for illustrations and maps. The reader will obtain 60,000 articles and almost 20,000 illustrations. Articles on the average will not be large. Consequently one of the most difficult methodical problems for the preparers of the encyclopedia is, while adhering to utmost conciseness, to aspire, on the one hand, for completeness of information and, on the other, for comprehensibility of its exposition.

In accordance with a basic principle of Soviet national encyclopedias, a relatively large volume and large number of articles will be devoted to the Soviet Union and the republic. About 20 percent of the articles in the LSE pertain to Soviet Latvia, to the elucidation of its history, economics and culture. In contrast to the regional *Malaya Entsiklopediya Latvyskoy SSR* [Small Encyclopedia of Latvian SSR], in which the absolute majority of its articles deal with our republic, the LSE, as an encyclopedia of the universal type has to resolve broader tasks, that is, to generalize the past and present of the republic, as well as achievements of spiritual and material culture of all progressive mankind. At the same time, the publication is intended to elucidate any question while taking into account the special interest of the Latvian Soviet reader: who of our scientists made their contribution when to the solution of this or that problem, when was this or that work translated into the Latvian language, and so on. From this point of view, the relative share of regional information should be considered quite relative--it is much larger than the number of articles on regional subjects.

Work on the MEL involved approximately 2,000 authors and scientific consultants. The new encyclopedia can be created only through the joint efforts of a large group of specialists. Just the editorial board of the LSE, headed by responsible editor Doctor of Historical Sciences Sigurd Voldemarovich Ziyemelis, includes 40 major party, state and scientific workers, specialists in different fields of knowledge and cultural workers. In addition, the work involves more than 200 scientific consultants--the best specialists in their fields. There will be several thousand authors of articles, many of whom are representatives of other union republics and also of the socialist countries.

At the present time, a public discussion has been started on thematic word lists of the LSE (incidentally, they were reproduced in the Latvian and Russian languages and are thus accessible to a wide range of specialists. At the same time, the first volume of the new encyclopedia is being prepared for publication. And early next year, subscription will be initiated.

REGIONAL

ARCHITECTS CALL FOR PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN CENTRAL ASIA

City Architectural, Cultural Monuments

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] On one of the main streets of Tselinograd they were demolishing a two-story brick mansion which was built at the beginning of the century. A man who was looking on said not without sadness, "You see, this is where I was issued a party card in the 1930's!"

We may add to his words the fact that the building, which was torn down in the spring of last year, housed the editorial office of TIRSHILIK(ZHIZN'), the first Kazakh Bolshevik newspaper.

There are not so many architectural, historical and cultural monuments in our city. This is what prompts legitimate perplexity that anything could justify their destruction. Thus, back in 1976 on Amangel'da Imanov Street they tore down the home which had been the residence of Saken Seyfullin, an ardent revolutionary, an active participant in the establishment of Soviet rule in Akmolinsk, and one of the founders of Kazakh Soviet literature.

Under threat of destruction are a mansion which was built at the end of the 19th century (now the food store Raduga), the two-story building of the library imeni Seyfullin, and, adjacent to it, a structure of past decades on Mir Street. Also slated for destruction are a number of buildings in the center of the city with burnt brick construction and a common architectural design.

In light of the attitude toward architecture of the past now prevalent in Tselinograd, when not one sturdy building is in the process of destruction, one can still imagine the appearance of the city coiffured by a single comb and devoid of any history of the evolution and stages of its development.

Our state is implementing wide-ranging and costly measures to preserve the monuments of national history and culture. Every year sees an expansion of the public's participation in this important work. The USSR law on

"Preservation and Utilization of the Monuments of History and Culture," as adopted in October 1976, creates all the conditions for preservation and effective utilization of the monuments of the past in the interests of the building of communism. "The historical and cultural monuments of the peoples of the USSR," says the law, "reflect the material and spiritual life of past generations and many centuries of the history of our motherland as well as the struggle of the people's masses for its freedom and independence, the revolutionary movement, and the evolution and development of the Soviet socialist state."

Article 9 of the Kazakh SSR law on "Preservation and Utilization of the Historical and Cultural Monuments," as adopted in August 1978, makes mention of the fact that the ispolkoms of the oblast and city soviets of people's deputies are providing for development, registration, preservation and utilization of the historical and cultural monuments.

Who is responsible for the violation of the laws on preservation and utilization of the historical and cultural monuments in Tselinograd? In April of last year the editors of TSELINOGRADSKAYA PRAVDA sent my article on this subject to the gorispolkom. It was three months before the gorispolkom deputy chairman Comrade Osipenko sent this reply: "In line with the development of the general plan of the city, the cultural center (he was referring to the building associated with the history of the newspaper TIRSHILIK--T.K.) is slated for demolition when Pushkin Street is widened. This building is a mercantile house and consequently does not represent any urban development value."

We cannot agree with this reply. In the first place, the house which was torn down had been registered. And the memorial slab with the inscription on its face gave positive evidence that we were in the presence of a historical and cultural monument. Secondly, the historical building circled Pushkin Street in the sector from the bridge through the Ishim to Lenin Street. This helped to create the architectural composition which was so necessary at precisely this point. Consequently, the house had not only historical and cultural value but also urban development importance.

The gorispolkom made no reply in regard to destruction of the home in which Saken Seyfullin had lived. If even the most imaginative plan for the reconstruction of Tselinograd had not permitted preserving this building, it could have been moved to another street and made into a museum home dedicated to the revolutionary and writer. After all, the transfer of a one-story, small house would not seem to present any particular difficulties in this day and age.

In all fairness, it should be said that in the center of Tselinograd along K. Marks and Oktyabr'skaya Streets the architects have maintained the sturdy building which is now the oblast museum of regional ethnography. But it should be emphasized that in today's world the architectural monument should be viewed not as an isolated object but as a part of the street, the

building project, and the landscape, that is, a part of the historically evolved milieu in which it came into being or which it came to be linked.

And if this is so, then there is absolutely no justification for the proposed destruction of the buildings of the Raduga food shop and the library named S. Seyfullin and the installation adjoining it.

We know that the make-up of the modern city includes not only the new structures but also those which were erected by previous generations. The task of the urban development specialists is to obtain an organic unity of the old and the modern architecture.

There is no question that in Tselinograd a few of the architectural monuments of the past and a number of the old stone and wooden buildings deserve to be protected. They are now and will continue to be objects of great interest, uniquely characteristic of Tselinograd (the hospital building, wooden homes No 78 and 80 on Oktyabr'skaya Street). And, finally, buildings of this type have acquired a special emotional value in light of the historical events associated with them.

It would seem that in these matters the Tselinograd gorispolkom should be more attentive to the voice of the people. In this organization they still see improvement of the face of the city from a one-sided standpoint--in terms only of the construction of streets with new buildings of various heights in stories. But this does not save it from monotony and standardization. The uniqueness of the city's appearance can be achieved only by a synthesis of the material and spiritual culture. The current rates of Tselinograd's growth are not eliminating but only exacerbating this problem. There is need for creative disputes and a skilled urban development council. Finally, interest in the city's architecture is not only a departmental matter but also a civic and party one.

T. Karamendin,
member of the USSR
Union of Architects,
city of Tselinograd

Preservation of Monuments

From: SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] In July 1978 there went into force the Kirgiz SSR law on "Preservation and Utilization of the Historical and Cultural Monuments." These documents make an impact on the development not only to aesthetic taste but also the people's world outlook and they inculcate patriotic feelings in the people.

Our state is manifesting great concern for development of Soviet realist art and architecture and for preservation of our cultural heritage. Involved in this noble endeavor are the broad strata of the population which care about and look after the monuments of the architecture and the objects of the culture of the past centuries.

In six decades Soviet Kirgizstan has traversed a path from nomadic yurt and felt kirbitka to stone palaces and industrial structures. This period witnessed the establishment of such new cities as Kyzyl-Kiya, Tash-Kumyr, Kok-Yangak, Mayli-Say, Rybach'ye, Przheval'sk, Naryn and Talas. Also constructed was the hydroengineers' city--Toktogul and the rest homes and resorts of Cholpon-Ata, Dzhety-Oguz, Issyk-Ata, and others. Modern industrial architecture is taking shape in the republic. Large plant and factory combines have been built and industrial centers and complexes are being developed.

The capital of Kirgizstan--Frunze--was transformed. At the site of the provincial county town, which had only a few diminutive enterprises, there arose a large industrial center. Many splendid, multistory homes were built in the city and architectural groupings were evolved. We have quite a number of interesting and important buildings which can be considered monuments of the architecture of the Soviet period in Kirgizia. Through these buildings we can trace the growth and character of the development of the cities and culture of the Kirgiz nation.

Also an integral part of the architecture are the memorials and monuments which form a genuinely revolutionary component of the Soviet architecture of Kirgizia. The Central Asian art of the pre-Moslem period had a primitive sculpture and later the laws of Islam banned it. And it was not until after the October Revolution that sculpture became an organic part of the architectural groupings of the squares, streets and parks.

The essence of a synthesis of the arts is not a mechanical combination of its various divisions--architecture, sculpture and monumental painting--but an organic unity of these elements. From a theoretical standpoint it has been appropriated by many and seemingly the time has come for our artists to move their works from the closed workshops to the forests of structures in the interiors of the buildings and on the facades of the homes where the viewer is present. Our streets and squares need the memorials, monuments, bas-relief, frescoes and the small decorative architectural objects, all of which must be coordinated in organic unity with the extensive structure of the city and the architecture of its groupings. It is probably time for our planners also to include in their preparation of general plans for the cities and settlements schemes for development and distribution of the objects of art propagation in the form of landscape grouping systems.

The general plan landscape scheme for the objects of monumental propagation must be compiled on the basis of the historical, revolutionary, social,

production, cultural and personal traditions which are characteristic of the particular zone of the city or settlement. We have now already prepared such a landscape scheme for the distribution in Frunze of the works of monumental propaganda; this has been done with the participation of the artists, sculptors, art specialists, and other specialists. Plans of this type must also be prepared for other cities of Kirgizia.

We cannot help being concerned about the fate of the monuments which are now being built in great numbers in many of the settlements and rayon centers of the republic. The overwhelming majority of them are of concrete construction and the base of brick under plaster.

When planning the memorials and the monuments, the architects and artists sometimes do not go to the site. The planning institutes stand aloof from this creative work because the planning organs do not include this work in the financial limit. The few memorials, monuments and other artistic works are distributed haphazardly without regard for the locality and the landscape. How many such apologies for "masterpieces" have been set up along the Rybach'ye--Frunze--Osh road.

The people of the republic pay close attention to the state of preservation of the architectural monuments and the progress of the restoration work. But, unfortunately, we still have instances of an indifferent attitude toward the cultural monuments on the part of a few organizations and some persons. The matter of correct utilization and maintenance of the architectural monuments of the Soviet period is still a grave one. Thus, for example, in 1948 they built in the city of Frunze the building for a 100-bed tuberculosis hospital (now a tuberculosis institute). This is the first capital construction building of this type in the republic and it should be said that the construction and finishing workers put up a good building and the modelers attained filigree precision in making the complicated heads of the columns of the northern arcade. The townspeople admired this richly designed arcade and it brought the patients a great deal of pleasure. But there were people who were bothered by these column heads and in the 1969-1972 period they cut them down. Now this arcade, unique in Kirgizia, looks wretched.

Another example is the building of the Frunze polytekhnikum on Sovetskaya Square, the first architectural grouping set up in the republic. The building has not been repaired for many years and the beautifully done modeling on the facade and the Kirgiz ornamental work are deteriorating. The ornamental grille work on the tower and the concrete grilles have become unfit for use. Also in deplorable condition is the building of the trade tekhnikum in the city of Frunze. We do not understand how the administrations which operate these buildings can remain indifferent to what is happening. Also in need of repair are the buildings of the historical museum and the building where the Ministry of Culture is now housed. The building of the Kirgiz Academic Dramatic Theater is in need of completion.

The Kirgiz SSR law on "Preservation and Utilization of the Historical and Cultural Monuments" is now in force. The historical and cultural monuments, the property of the people and an important means of cultural and educational work, serve the ends of education and the patriotic, international and aesthetic enlightenment of the workers. Preservation of the monuments is an important task of the state organs and public organizations and the honorable duty of every citizen of the USSR.

Ye. Pisarskoy,
chairman of the
republic Union of Architects
and laureate of the
Kirgiz SSR State Prize

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